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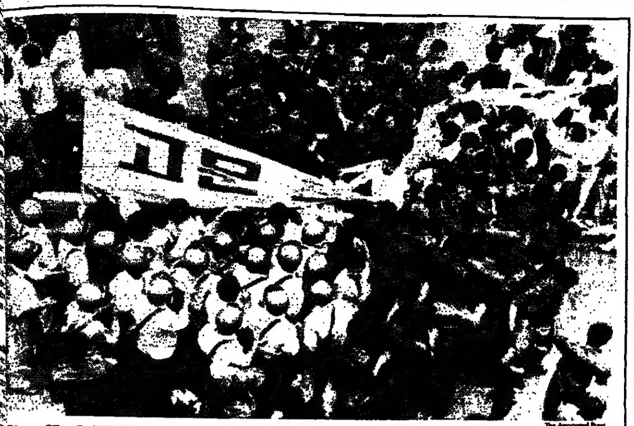


The Associated Press

[illegible]lice Clash With Demonstrators in Central Seoul

[illegible] police in Seoul trying to break up a rally that had been [illegible]ed by authorities. The rally was called by opposition groups to protest alleged torture of prisoners. The violence ended a two-month truce between the government and the opposition. Page 5.

[illegible]aelis Say Threat From Syria Has Grown

[illegible] Leslie H. Gelb
[illegible]w York Times Service

[illegible]ALEM — Senior Israeli [illegible]fficials and military offi- [illegible]hat in the past year Syria [illegible]red a new military option [illegible]ously complicates Israeli [illegible]lanning.

[illegible]tion is to make a power- [illegible]se attack with the goal of [illegible]g all or part of the Isra- [illegible]d Golan Heights, and [illegible]ope of quick superpower [illegible]on to stop hostilities be- [illegible]l could deliver a decisive [illegible] blow and recapture the [illegible]

[illegible]ained by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and others, the key to Israeli strategy now is to convince President Hafez al-Assad of Syria of two things: that his initial thrust would not be successful, and that, even if it were, Israel would not accede to superpower pressure to stop fighting before it had responded decisively.

That message was conveyed repeatedly throughout a week of briefings and speeches by Israeli government leaders, military planners and field commanders, and nongovernmental experts. The week of briefings and conferences in Israel for American journalists was sponsored by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, a group with a pro-Israel orientation.

Several Reagan administration officials maintained that Israeli discussion of the possibility of a short war was a ploy to justify keeping U.S. aid high at a time when Israeli military superiority is widely recognized and the U.S. government is facing up to big budget cuts.

But Israeli officials countered that their own confidence in Israeli military power might not be shared fully by Mr. Assad. Their concern was that the Syrian leader might be gaining confidence in his ability to win a short war, and they wanted to disabuse him of it.

The briefings and speeches also appeared to mask an increase in Israel's hesitancy to conduct a preemptive strike against Syria. This was Israel's way of answering past Syrian threats — to hit first if it believed an attack was imminent. Although Israeli officials did not exclude this course of action now, they seemed to talk as if it were less likely.

For these reasons, Israeli leaders say, they are proceeding on the assumption that Mr. Assad is preparing for war at an unspecified time.

See SYRIA, Page 2

[illegible]et Says [illegible]f Caused [illegible]lear Leak

[illegible]Celestine Bohlen
[illegible]ashington Post Service

[illegible]OW — The accident at [illegible]obyl nuclear power plant [illegible]as caused by "a series of [illegible]aches" of regulations by [illegible]n staff, and criminal pro- [illegible]have begun against those [illegible]le, according to an offi- [illegible]t.

[illegible]ort, published Saturday, [illegible] members at the power [illegible]ere conducting unautho- [illegible]riments at the time of the [illegible]

[illegible]nking Soviet ministerial [illegible]had been dismissed for [illegible]ors and shortcomings" [illegible]"led to an accident with [illegible]nsequences," the official [illegible]ncy Tass said in its dis- [illegible] a special meeting of the [illegible]litburo. The meeting was [illegible] discussion of the report [illegible]mission that investigated [illegible]obyl accident.

[illegible]s report, which provided [illegible]fficial explanation of the [illegible]the accident as well as the [illegible]all estimate of the finan- [illegible] the Soviet Union, raised [illegible] toll from the previously [illegible]6 to 28 and estimated the [illegible]t at $2.8 billion.

[illegible]ed those who have been [illegible]f their duties, including [illegible]V. Kulov, the head of the [illegible]ower safety committee, [illegible] Yemelyanov, the deputy [illegible]an institute that designs [illegible]eactors.

[illegible]ort Saturday singled out [illegible]try of Power Engineering [illegible]

[illegible] NUCLEAR, Page 2

INSIDE

[illegible]AL NEWS

[illegible]tative U.S. response to [illegible] arms control proposals [illegible]n decided on. Page 3.

[illegible]l B. Shcharansky has [illegible]l Moscow of failing to [illegible] an agreement to let his [illegible]leave. Page 2.

[illegible] will allow a detained [illegible]ork Times reporter to [illegible]th his wife and British [illegible]y officials. Page 5.

[illegible]ESS/FINANCE

[illegible] world economy shows [illegible]cted weakness, econo- [illegible]ay. Page 7.

[illegible]omers slam new Coke, [illegible] flop did not spill over [illegible]85 sales. Page 7.

[illegible]TS

[illegible] Norman of Australia [illegible]he British Open Golf [illegible]ionship. Page 13.

India Joins Sports Boycott Over South Africa Sanctions

U.S. Forgoes Naming of Black Envoy

By Don Oberdorfer
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has abandoned his plan to name Robert J. Brown as the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, according to administration officials.

The proposed nomination of Mr. Brown, a North Carolina businessman who served in the Nixon White House, was dropped after a White House meeting late Friday because of information produced in an investigation of his background, an official said Saturday.

The official declined to give details of the information, but all indications were it involved business dealings that could have been sharply questioned in the congressional review of his nomination.

White House officials were under instructions from the chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, not to comment on the Brown nomination, and various spokesmen refused to do so Saturday.

But there was no doubt that the turnabout on Mr. Brown, whose nomination was expected to be the centerpiece of a Reagan policy statement on South Africa on Tuesday, left the administration embarrassed and devoid of a major new element of South Africa policy to announce.

As currently envisaged, the Reagan statement Tuesday afternoon will promise greater U.S. dialogue with South African black leaders, call for more extensive international efforts to encourage racial change in South Africa and urge coordination with Britain and other U.S. allies that have influence there.

Absent from the president's statement in its present form are any new economic sanctions or moves toward disinvestment. Such moves are being demanded by members of Congress. Disinvestment has been endorsed in recent days by California's governor, George Deukmejian, and the University of California Board of Regents, among others.

"I am very much opposed to punitive sanctions" against South Africa, Mr. Reagan said Friday. Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called forced disinvestment a "cop-out" and vowed that the United States must remain engaged.

A major administration concern is to keep in step with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who opposes economic sanctions.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who met with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz during a trip to Washington last week, re-

See ENVOY, Page 2

The Associated Press

Steve Cram, above, the Briton who holds the world 1,500-meter record, says there is talk on the English team of a walkout from the Commonwealth Games. Robert J. Brown, left, was dropped as a nominee for U.S. envoy to South Africa.

Reuters-UPI

24 Nations Press Britain On Apartheid

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India decided Sunday to pull its athletes out of the Commonwealth Games, adding pressure on Britain to apply economic sanctions against South Africa.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted Sunday night as having said that the decision to withdraw had been made "in keeping with our policy of solidarity with the front-line states." Twenty-three Commonwealth countries had already announced boycotts.

Ten international labor leaders were blocked by the police while touring Johannesburg. Page 2.

The Indian decision, announced Saturday in a message to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, had left open the possibility of a last-minute reconsideration if Britain made a "categorical statement" that it would impose sanctions over South Africa's policy of apartheid.

"Some recent statements of Britain have led us to believe that the British government is not prepared to implement even minimum measures agreed up on in Nassau" last year, the Indian statement said. Mrs. Thatcher has steadfastly refused to impose sanctions.

On Sunday night the boycott was made final in statements by both the Foreign Ministry spokesman and Sports Minister Margaret Alva.

["Our position remains the same," said a British Foreign Office spokesman in New Delhi, United Press International reported. "We very much regret these withdrawals from the games. Whether India, or any other country decides to stay in or boycott the games, it will not change things in South Africa."]

The nine-day games are scheduled to begin in Edinburgh on Thursday with 34 of the original 58 countries and territories taking part.

The snowballing protest movement over South Africa has given new import to an organization that had withered in importance as the attachments of the colonial era faded. But Britain finds its present center-stage role an uncomfortable one as former colonies make common cause against British policies.

Aside from the African nations, India's interest in the South Africa issue has perhaps the greatest historical basis of those countries that have pulled out of the games.

Thousands of Indians were tak-

See BOYCOTT, Page 2

In U.S., a Big Racial Gap in Wealth

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the most comprehensive survey of the wealth of Americans to date, the Census Bureau has reported that the net worth of the typical white American household in 1984 was 12 times as great as that of the typical black household, and eight times as great as the typical net worth of Hispanic households.

The bureau said that the median net worth of the 86.8 million U.S. households in 1984 was $32,667. But the report, published Friday, found huge disparities among racial groups.

The median net worth for white households was $39,135; for black households, $3,397; and for Hispanic households, $4,913. Nearly one-third of black households and one-quarter of Hispanic ones had no net assets or were in debt; fewer than one in 10 white households had no assets.

The study found that 11 percent of Americans — or more than 9 million households — had no net assets or were in debt, and that another 21 percent of households held assets worth less than $10,000.

In addition, the survey showed that 12 percent of American households held 38 percent of all personal wealth in the nation.

The findings emerged from a census survey using a sample of 20,900 households, the most ever used for an assessment of assets.

The huge difference between the median net worth of white and black households is due partly to the fact that nearly half of black households are headed by women without a husband present, said Gordon Green, assistant chief of the Census Bureau's population division.

Net worth was derived by totaling the value of reported assets, such as homes, bank accounts, stocks and bonds, then deducting liabilities, such as mortgages, loans and sums owed. A household can consist of a single person, a family or several unrelated persons. The median figure means that half the households have net worth greater than that figure, half less.

Queen Caught Up in Battle

The Associated Press

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II was plunged into a welter of assertions and denials Sunday over reports that she was at odds with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over her South Africa policy.

Accounts of royal displeasure with Mrs. Thatcher had been filtering out during the week as press speculation, but the Sunday Times was the first to report outright that the queen "is dismayed by many of Mrs. Thatcher's policies."

Buckingham Palace issued a denial, and members of the Conservative Party accused palace officials of "mischief-making."

The Sunday Telegraph said that Commonwealth leaders were trying to drag the queen into their campaign for sanctions against South Africa.

The Sunday Times said its information came from several briefings with the queen's advisers "who were fully aware that it would be published and who were in no doubt about the dramatic impact it would have."

Battle for 'Open' Seats May Be the Key to Control of U.S. Senate

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the fall election campaign approaches, both political parties are paying increasing attention to the seven Senate seats vacated by incumbent lawmakers who have decided to retire.

For most of this year, political interest has focused on the 18 Republican senators who are defending their seats in November. But political strategists now say that the seven open seats will play a critical role in determining the composition of the Senate and the fate of President Ronald Reagan's legislative agenda over the next two years.

The open seats are Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina and Maryland, which has not yet chosen its candidates for the Senate.

Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, called these states a "really crucial battleground" in the fall campaign.

Thomas Griscom, executive director of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said, "When you factor in the open seats, the numbers change dramatically."

Yet despite the importance for Mr. Reagan's program, some of the Republican candidates are making a distinct effort to distance themselves from some of his policies.

In Missouri, for example, when Christopher S. Bond, the certain Republican nominee, addressed a group of farmers and merchants here in the back room of the Nic Nac Cafe in the small town of California, he did not present himself as someone who supported the president down the line.

Mr. Bond, a former governor, stressed his sympathy for family farmers who were suffering through an economic disaster. He urged stronger enforcement of trade laws that were not being used by the White House. He criticized a federal deficit that has skyrocketed in the Reagan administration. He assailed the Pentagon for wasteful spending.

Afterward, as he headed for a news conference in Jefferson City, the state capital, Mr. Bond was asked why he was trying to help the Republicans control the Senate by attacking the policies of a popular Republican president.

"I'm talking about the issues that sell in Missouri," Mr. Bond said. "The administration has been very slow to pick up and understand what is going on. They've missed the boat. There has been a lack of sensitivity on a wide range of issues by this administration."

Mr. Bond's points up a theme that runs through many of the states where Senate vacancies are occurring. Mr. Reagan remains extremely popular personally, and many of the Republican candidates are trying to bask in the glow of his political warmth.

In Arizona, Representative John S. McCain 3d stresses in his television commercials that he would be a senator who cooperated with the president.

At the same time, however, the Republicans often disagree sharply with specific policies of the Reagan administration, particularly in areas that affect the economy of their home state.

A glance at the statistics highlight the pivotal nature of the open seats. The Republicans hold an edge of 53 seats to 47. The Democrats must make a net gain of four seats to recapture the chamber.

With less than four months to go in the campaign, the Democrats contend that they are leading in six states where the Republicans now hold office: Idaho, South Dakota, Florida, Maryland, Nevada and North Carolina. The last three are open seats.

If the Democrats win at least four of those races, they would control the Senate, assuming they keep the 12 seats they now occupy.

But their task would be much more difficult if they lost one or two of the open seats.

Four of the seven seats are held by Republicans and three are held by Democrats.

The most obvious possibilities for the Republicans are in the three states where Democrats are retiring: Missouri, Louisi-

See SENATE, Page 2

4 Are Killed In Attack on Bus in Beirut

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Gunmen who attacked an American University Hospital bus have killed two doctors, a hospital administrator and a student.

The machine-gun attack Saturday was the first major challenge to a Syrian-backed security plan aimed at pacifying predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

The 32-seat bus was carrying Christian doctors, students, nurses and other personnel from West Beirut to the Christian eastern sector of the city for the weekend.

"We just ran into a hail of gunfire," said the bus driver, his shirt and trousers stained with blood. "All I can remember is being showered with bullets."

After the attack, the gunmen fled into the Ras Nabe district, a mostly deserted residential area, which is a stronghold for fundamentalist Moslem and leftist groups.

Workers and doctors at the American University Hospital were stunned by the assault, which was denounced by Moslem and Christian leaders.

There was no immediate indication of who was behind the attack although there are many parties who stand to lose from Syria's new initiative and military presence in Beirut.

On July 4, 300 Syrian special forces troops and scores of other Syrian intelligence agents were deployed around West Beirut to bolster a security plan, which had raised cautious optimism on a halt to militia fighting.

One of the doctors killed was Nelly Khairallah, who graduated from medical school only one week

See BEIRUT, Page 2

U.K. Royalty Wins Television Game

Medieval Rites and Cameras Create Superstar Monarchy

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Amid the predictable and numbing avalanche of British press coverage leading up to the royal wedding this week, The London Standard managed an old-fashioned scoop the other day.

Its coup was a picture of the bride-to-be, Sarah Ferguson, looking at a television camera that was pointing *away* from her. A rare moment indeed, lately, as Miss Ferguson prepares for her official entry, through marriage, as the newest star in one of the world's great television attractions: the British royal family.

On Wednesday, a global television audience estimated at nearly 500 million will see Miss Ferguson marry Prince Andrew in Westminster Abbey. It will be a drop from the 700 million or so that watched Prince Charles wed Lady Diana Spencer in 1981, but still a remarkable level of interest and television coverage, considering Andrew is fourth in succession, while Charles is heir to the throne.

The morning programs of the three major American networks — ABC's "Good Morning America," the CBS "Morning News" and NBC's "Today" — will all be broadcast from London for three days, starting Monday.

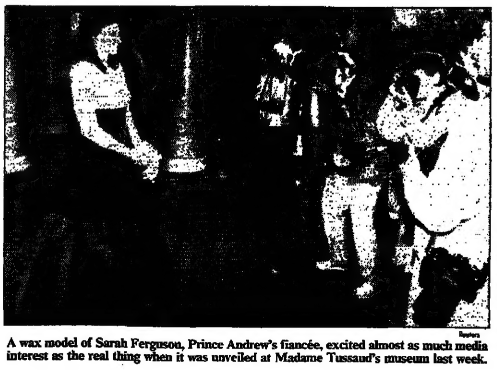
Indeed, for American viewers, it will be "Britain week," with pieces on almost every aspect of the country — historic sites, tourist attractions, Fleet Street, pub life and celebrities.

Over the years, the delicate balance between accessibility and fantasy has been nurtured and maintained by the royal family's handling of television — a medium that has proved particularly suited to the task.

"Of all the British institutions, the royal family is the one that has adapted best to the television age," says Sir Alastair Burnet, a news anchorman on independent British television. "Medieval and post-medieval ceremony is made for the television camera. That's something the queen and the family recognized long ago and capitalized on. It's a knock-out show and they know it."

The royal family may not be "Dallas" or "Dynasty," although such comparisons are often made, but it has its soap-opera aspects. The core of its cast is its three-generation matriarchy — Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Queen Elizabeth II and Diana, Princess of

See ROYAL, Page 2



Reuters

A wax model of Sarah Ferguson, Prince Andrew's fiancée, excited almost as much media interest as the real thing when it was unveiled at Madame Tussaud's museum last week.

Shcharansky Says Soviet Delays Visas for Family

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Anatoli B. Shcharansky, the human rights activist, has accused the Soviet Union of failing to observe a written agreement, which he said was signed as part of an East-West prisoner exchange in February, to allow his family to join him in Israel.

Although U.S. officials have spoken of a Soviet "commitment" to let Mr. Shcharansky's relatives leave the Soviet Union, this was the first word that the pledge had been made in a formal document.

Speaking by telephone from Israel on Friday, Mr. Shcharansky said he had learned of the document from U.S. and West German officials upon his release. He said he had decided to publicize it because of recent signs that the Soviet authorities had decided to delay his relatives' departure to press him to end his appeals on behalf of Soviet Jews.

"My mother is 77," he said. "She suffered so much, and now every month is important. Nobody knows how long she has."

After nine years in Soviet prisons for his activities in the Jewish emigration movement, Mr. Shcharansky was freed five months ago, with eight persons accused of being spies, at the border between East Germany and West Berlin.

He recalled Friday that during a visit to New York in May, he had urged that thousands of Americans demonstrate on behalf of Soviet Jewry when Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, visits the United States, a visit expected this year.

Mr. Shcharansky, who initiated an interview Friday by telephoning from Israel, described his concern over the Soviet authorities' refusal to grant exit visas to his mother, Ida Milgrom; his brother, Leonid; his brother's wife, Iraida; and his brother's two sons, Boris, 1, and Alexander, 15.

"They could play with me; I had years ahead of me," he said. "But my mother is such an age that I cannot permit them to play this game too long."

A State Department official said the United States was not pessimistic about the outcome, however. He noted that the Russians resolved 33 cases of divided families last fall and another 65 last spring.

■ Russian Detained in Moscow

AP

Ida Milgrom, hearing of her son's release in February.

A Muscovite denied permission to emigrate for eight years has been taken to a psychiatric clinic for protesting a three-year labor camp term imposed on his son, Reuters reported Sunday from Moscow.

The police detained Serafim Yevsyukov, 53, and his wife on Saturday as they tried to stage a vigil in central Moscow, their daughter Lyudmila said. She said that a doctor and several male nurses later took Mr. Yevsyukov away and said they were going to a psychiatric clinic, she said.

Mr. Yevsyukov's son, also called Serafim, was jailed in May for refusing to do military service.

Police Block Visiting Labor Leaders On a Tour of Johannesburg Ghetto

By Brendan Boyle
United Press International

This report was written under restrictions imposed by the South African government as part of an emergency decree. Reporters are forbidden to refer to security forces' actions unless specifically authorized.

JOHANNESBURG — The police briefly blocked 10 international labor leaders, including the president of the AFL-CIO, who were touring the Alexandra ghetto Sunday.

The tour was interrupted when two armored trucks stopped the labor leaders' convoy. No reason for the action was immediately apparent. The police allowed the unionists, including Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president, to continue after 30 minutes of negotiations.

The delegation, from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, arrived Friday for a fact-finding tour of South Africa.

Before visiting Alexandra the labor leaders met with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, who said it was important for the South African authorities to know that black trade unions "have very powerful friends."

Bishop Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize and archbishop-elect of the Anglican Church in South Africa, met the delegation for breakfast.

"These people are friends, and there is nothing on which we disagreed," he said later.

"They are concerned to see that we have a solution to the crisis in our country so that in the end black and white will, as is going to happen, be able to live amicably in a just society, a democratic, nonracial society."

The labor leaders pressured South Africa on Saturday for access to union leaders who are being detained incommunicado under a state of emergency imposed five weeks ago.

Mr. Kirkland said the AFL-CIO, the biggest U.S. labor organization, was pressing the cause of local union officials in South Africa.

"We are deeply involved in the legislative deliberations that are now before the U.S. Congress," he said, referring to a debate on whether to impose strict sanctions on South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

■ Police Kill 4 Protesters

South Africa said its security forces had killed four persons in township unrest, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

The state Bureau for Information said the four were killed when security forces fired at protesters in four townships Friday night in Cape Province.

The latest deaths brought to 162 the number of people killed since South Africa imposed the state of emergency in an attempt to stamp out black violence.

Two black men were killed when the security forces fired shots at demonstrators hurling gasoline bombs and stones at police and army patrols in two townships near Port Elizabeth, the bureau said.

SYRIA: *Israel Sees Growing Threat From Damascus*

(Continued from Page 1)

"The question is not whether, but when," Mr. Rabin said recently.

More than a dozen senior Israeli military and intelligence officers said there was no other reason that Mr. Assad would continue to drain an already precarious economy to build up his forces.

This judgment was not fully shared by several Israeli scholars and military experts who also attended the conference. Most, like Itamar Rabinovich of the Dayan Center for Middle East Studies at Tel Aviv University and Amos Gilboa of the Tel Aviv daily newspaper Ma'ariv, contended that Mr. Assad remained pragmatic enough to see that he would lose, and thus to stay his hand.

Israeli military planners and intelligence officers see the possible course of events this way:

A Syrian attack might begin with a barrage by its SS-21 surface-to-surface missiles against air bases in northern Israel. These missiles, acquired from the Soviet Union since 1983, are said to have a range of about 78 miles (125 kilometers) and an accuracy of about 100 yards (90 meters). This would enable Damascus to avoid civilian centers and to pin down a large number of Israeli attack aircraft.

As for other Israeli fighter-bombers, their effectiveness could be reduced by a substantial new array of surface-to-air missiles, particularly the SAM-5. This missile, which only recently came into the Syrian inventory, can cover much of Israel's airspace and could threaten such Israeli command aircraft as the slow-flying EC-2 Hawkeye.

At the same time, Syria could use the seven divisions it already has at the Golan Heights to strike at a much smaller Israeli force, while special forces and paratroopers attacked behind Israeli lines.

As explained by Israeli planners, central to this scenario would be Syria's assumption that it could take back all or part of the Golan Heights before the much superior Israeli forces could be mobilized, and that Moscow and Washington would stop the fighting after 36 to 48 hours. In past Middle East wars, the pattern has been that the superpowers have stepped in to prevent an escalation.

A senior Israeli military planner summed up the Israeli thinking: "The goal is deterrence, but if deterrence fails, we will still win decisively. But we might have to pay a higher price in civilian casualties."

"I believe," he continued, "that Assad is preparing his army and his people for war, but he doesn't feel he has strategic parity with Israel yet," and thus is still deterred.

SENATE: *Open Seats Are Key*

(Continued from Page 1)

ana and Colorado. The only incumbent Democrat facing a stiff fight now is Alan Cranston of California.

In Louisiana, the Republican senatorial candidate, Representative W. Henson Moore, has defied the administration by promoting an import fee on foreign-produced oil. His opponent is Representative John B. Breaux.

In North Carolina, Senator James T. Broyhill, who was appointed to the office after the suicide of Senator John P. East, said he was a member of the "Reagan team," but he also said he wanted to spend less money on the military than Mr. Reagan and more on cleaning up toxic waste. Mr. Broyhill's opponent is Terry Sanford, a former governor.

In Nevada, the Republican candidate, Jim Santini, stresses his opposition to the administration's backing of a plan that makes Nevada one of the states where a nuclear waste dump could be situated. His opponent is Representative Harry M. Reid.

In Arizona, Mr. McCain urges the administration to pursue arms control talks with the Soviet Union more vigorously. His opponent is Richard Kimball.

Representative Ken Kramer, the Republican senatorial candidate in Colorado, prides himself on backing the president most of the time.

But he also points to his vote earlier this year in a favor of legislation, bitterly opposed by the White House, that would direct the president to take stronger action against unfair foreign trade practices.

Mr. Kramer's opponent is Representative Timothy E. Wirth.

BOYCOTT: *India Presses Britain*

(Continued from Page 1)

en to South Africa during the colonial era, and Indians make up a significant minority within South Africa today, feeling the pinch of apartheid policies although not nearly so severely as South Africa's blacks.

India's independence leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi, first began his efforts at political organization in South Africa in fighting on behalf of the rights of Indians.

This is India's first boycott of a major international sports competition for political purposes.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reportedly discussed the boycott with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe Saturday night by telephone.

Dominica and Antigua also announced Sunday that they would not attend the games.

The 24 boycotting nations were listed by the games federation as Antigua, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Dominica, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

■ Possible English Walkout

Steve Cram, the Briton who holds the world record at 1,500 meters, has discussed a possible English team walkout from the Commonwealth Games, The Associated Press reported from Birmingham, England.

A walkout by English athletes, and possibly others from countries still taking part in the games, would be the athletes' way of trying to win the games back for sports, Mr. Cram said Saturday.

He said, however, that he doubted that such a walkout would happen and also said that he would not choose to lead it.

"I don't believe in sporting boycotts," he said. "I don't think they prove anything. But I do find it ironic that the British government, which called for a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, is now urging athletes to attend the Commonwealth Games."

ENVOY: *Reagan Drops Nominee*

(Continued from Page 1)

portedly gave no indication to officials that Mrs. Thatcher has decided to abandon her stand against sanctions.

The proposed nomination of a black ambassador to Pretoria was conceived and promoted by White House officials as symbolizing a major shift in U.S. attitudes and deflecting political pressures without adopting economic sanctions. Mr. Brown, 51, made it clear that he was opposed to sanctions and backed the main lines of administration policy.

Mr. Brown's name was brought up this month by Mr. Regan in a White House meeting and pushed hard despite State Department reluctance to assign someone inexperienced in diplomacy to so important a diplomatic post.

The tentative selection of Mr. Brown leaked to the press and was informally acknowledged at the White House early last week. At the same time, though, reports were circulating of questionable dealings involving Mr. Brown or his business partners with Umaru Dikko, who has been accused by Nigeria of corruption.

Mr. Brown has denied all charges of wrongdoing.

■ Divestiture Accord

The Board of Regents of the University of California, the largest university system in the United States, has agreed to begin divesting itself of $3.1 billion in South African-related investments, The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles.

The announcement was made Friday.

NUCLEAR: *Chernobyl Blame*

(Continued from Page 1)

and Electrification and the state atomic safety committee for "irresponsibility, negligence and indiscipline" in failing to enforce safety regulations at Chernobyl.

Anatoli I. Mayorets, the electrification minister, "deserved to be relieved of his duties for serious shortcomings in the supervision of the Chernobyl station," Tass said.

But he was given a reprieve because he had been in the office only since March 1985. He was one of the first major appointees of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Still, the minister was "strictly reprimanded as a party member" by the Politburo, Tass said. It also reported that a new Ministry of Atomic Power Engineering had been created.

Tass said the Politburo discussed a report on Chernobyl prepared by a special government commission, which was appointed after the April 26 incident, the world's most costly nuclear accident.

Direct losses caused by the explosion at one of Chernobyl's four reactors and the subsequent massive leak of radiation are estimated at 2 billion rubles (about $2.8 billion), Tass said. It added, "There are difficulties with power supply to the national economy."

The Chernobyl death toll has been raised to 28, two more than the last official report, with 203 people suffering from radiation sickness.

Tass said that people evacuated from the Chernobyl area were being compensated for their losses. It also noted that as a result of decontamination efforts, radiation levels in the area have been "drastically reduced."

It said an area of about 400 square miles (1,036 square kilometers) had been contaminated around the station.

"Farmland has been taken out of agricultural production, and work at plants, construction projects and other organizations has been suspended," the report said.

BEIRUT: *4 Die in Attack*

(Continued from Page 1)

ago, hospital spokesmen said. The other was George Phares.

Also killed were a hospital administrator, Wadih Abu Khalil, and a student, Lilliane Abdullah Badawi. Two other doctors, Michel Rbeiz and Fadi Qadhifa, and a student, Elie Estphan, were wounded.

More than 70 doctors, mostly Christian, have left the American University of Beirut, some after being warned to leave West Beirut amid a wave of attacks that began last year against Western interests.

The hospital director, David Jacobson, an American, is among the foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Some Christian doctors who had been driven out of Beirut earlier this summer were contemplating returning after the security plan appeared to be taking hold.

The university bus that was attacked Saturday shuttles between the east and west sectors of Beirut three times a week. It is supposed to be the safest and best-guarded trip for hospital and university staff and students who commute from the Christian sector.

The Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, said it held Syria directly responsible for the assault on the bus.

The attack was reminiscent of an April 1975 assault on a bus carrying Palestinians at the beginning of the civil war. That attack sparked clashes between Christians and Moslems.

ROYAL: *British Monarchy Uses Television, Ceremony to Develop Image*

(Continued from Page 1)

Wales, soon to be joined by Miss Ferguson.

The royal family, as presented to the outside world, must strike a precarious balance between the majestic and the quotidian. They are Olympian patriotic figureheads; yet, they are also the embodiment of an idealized family. They are seen to share many of the ordinary problems that others confront, but they are not ordinary people at all.

The benefits to Britain of all the worldwide televised attention may be hard to measure precisely but are real nonetheless. Tourism officials count on the royal wedding to pick up flagging trans-Atlantic travel, battered by fears about terrorist reprisals following the U.S. air attack on Libya in April.

The Andrew-Sarah wedding will show again that while Britannia may no longer be an imperial or industrial power, it can rightly claim the only superstar monarchy in the world today.

The outpouring of patriotism elicited by major royal events is encouraged by Buckingham Palace and the government.

"For foreigners to take such an interest in the royal family is good for British morale," observed John Haslam, a palace press officer, formerly a producer for the state-owned British Broadcasting Corp. "It is a sign of Britain's status in the world at a time when one might have thought otherwise."

For the wedding, the government's Central Office of Information is helping foreign television crews set up interviews — the royal family itself is strictly off-limits, of course — and even gives them four prepackaged feature pieces.

The main one is a seven-minute combined profile of Andrew and Miss Ferguson. Shorter ones cover the British silk farm that is supplying fabric for the wedding gown, the British gold mine contributing the ore for the ring and the commemorative stamps marking the occasion.

The profile of the engaged couple shows a series of "cute child" stills and footage, including a meeting between them at the Windsor polo grounds when both were 10 years old. A picture of a 3-year-old Sarah is accompanied by suggested written commentary saying, "She was already an enchantingly bubbly and energetic personality."

The Andrew segment shows the young helicopter pilot returning from the 1982 war in the Falkland Islands to be greeted by his family, the script notes, "anxious, like all other families, to confirm his safe return."

The royal family has no special media advisers beyond the Buckingham Palace press staff, although outsiders occasionally provide informal counseling. For example, Sir Richard Attenborough, the film director, has given Diana a few drama-coaching tips.

To safeguard the royal image, palace press officials are invariably present when family members are filmed. Before on-camera interviews, the agenda is reviewed by palace officials, the royals to be quizzed and the reporter. Typically, the palace is given a sample list of questions in advance.

On a few occasions, notably a 1969 documentary about the royal family, the palace has been granted a right of veto over the finished film. But more often the arrangement is informal, based on an understanding between the palace and the journalists.

"A feeling of respect has developed over the years," said Anthony Carthew, the court correspondent for Independent Television News, "so the palace knows you aren't trying to con them, and they value our advice and listen to our requests."

For example, the queen will sometimes agree to unscheduled strolls through crowds on trips to provide television with good film footage. In return, British television conforms to a set of unspoken rules of civility in dealing with the royal family, in sharp contrast to Fleet Street's tabloids.

The big decisions about the level of access television will get to the royal family are made by the queen. Her attitude, Mr. Haslam said, has always been "that she must be seen doing her job."

During Elizabeth's 33-year reign, there have been three watershed events in the royal family's relationship with television, each allowing the cameras greater intimacy or more exposure to the family than before.

The first was the queen's coronation on June 2, 1953, when she overruled her prime minister, Winston Churchill, and ordered that television cameras be allowed to broadcast the occasion for the first time.

The second was a 1969 BBC documentary entitled "Royal Family." A BBC crew was given extraordinary access to the family during the course of a year. At the urging of the palace press officer, William Heseltine, who was convinced that presenting the "human face" of royalty would strengthen the monarchy, the family agreed to cooperate.

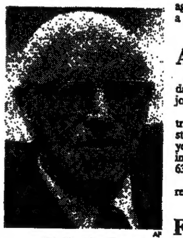
It was the first time the public had seen the royal family in its private moments, off-duty from its ceremonial roles. Here were the royal kids romping and joking, or the queen mixing a salad dressing for a family picnic, while her husband barbecued the royal steak.

The third key development was the queen's decision to use her Silver Jubilee in 1977 as a full year of traveling, especially in Britain, to meet and talk with her subjects. Between two foreign tours, she spent six months in Britain, visiting every area for five or six days, with the television crews and press trailing all the while.

No one at the palace was quite sure what the public reaction would be to the queen's "roaming the countryside," as one official put it. "But it snowballed and became an enormously popular thing," said Mr. Carthew. "The jubilee was the turning point. Before that, it had not reached 'Dallas' proportions."

Public interest in the royal family was taken to new heights with the arrival of Diana five years ago.

"They use television to show that they are of the modern world, but they also use it to keep a distance from their subjects so that the fantasy is kept alive," Mr. Carthew said "And the British ultimately want some of that distance. The royal family should be seen but should not become a bicycling Scandinavian sort of monarchy."


AP

Sir Stanley Rous

Stanley Rous Dies; Headed World Soccer Federation

Reuters

LONDON — Sir Stanley Rous, 91, former president of the Federation of International Football Associations and the leading administrator of world soccer in the postwar years, has died after a brief illness.

Sir Stanley, who died Friday, was responsible for redrafting the laws of soccer in their modern form and inventing the "diagonal" system of refereeing. He worked to increase the sport's popularity around the world.

He was a highly regarded international referee before becoming secretary of the English Football Association, a post he held from 1934 to 1961. He served as president of FIFA from 1961 to 1974.

Flora Whitney Miller, 88, Patron of American Arts

NEW YORK (NYT) — Flora Whitney Miller, 88, the former chairman and president of the Whitney Museum of American Art, died of cardiac arrest Friday at a New York hospital near her home in Old Westbury.

The daughter of Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, who founded the museum in New York in 1930, Mrs. Miller served first as a trustee in 1936 and later as president and chairman.

It was under Mrs. Miller's presidency that the family museum was transformed into a national organization with outside trustees and a program of nationwide activities.

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DEATH NOTICE

The friends of the painter and poet
BRION GYSIN
regret to announce his death
on July 13, 1986.
Cremation at the Columbarium of
Père-Lachaise Cemetery, Paris, Tuesday,
July 22 at 1:30 p.m.

WORLD BRIEFS

Protest by Iranian Doctors Repor

BONN (Reuters) — An Iranian opposition group said that at l Tehran surgeons had been imprisoned after a doctors' strike in pr compulsory service at the war front.

The Cologne office of the People's Mujahidin said three boar bers of the Iranian Medical Association were among those impris said the Iranian authorities had disbanded the medical associati Mujahidin is led by Massoud Rajavi, who is based in Iraq.

The group's Cologne office said Saturday that most of Tehran's doctors struck July 14 and 15. According to the protesters, services in the capital are collapsing because the doctors are comp spend one to two months a year at the front in the war with Ira

France Sends Basque Militant to Sp

BAYONNE, France (AP) — A man believed to be a member extremist Basque organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liber arrested in a French border town and turned over to the S authorities Saturday, officials reported.

They issued a statement saying José Varona López, 26, fro Sebastián, Spain, was arrested Friday night in Ciboure and take border shortly after midnight. The statement said Mr. Varona Lóp "preparing to commit terrorist attacks" in France.

France, in recent years, has reversed its policy of not ext Basque militants wanted in Spain, and also has expelled more th dozen to countries in Africa or Latin America. But the expulsion t on Saturday, on the ground of "absolute urgency" without proceedings, was unusual. Commentators on French television no the step followed a bombing in Madrid earlier this month that k policemen in a passing truck.

Tamils Reportedly Kill 13 Sinhale

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AFP) — At least 13 Sinhalese civilian killed Saturday when Tamils attacked two villages near the north coastal city of Trincomalee, security sources said Sunday.

The attacks were the latest in a round of violence that began la as the Sri Lankan government was opening talks with the moderat United Liberation Front on giving more power to the nation's 2.5 Tamils.

The security sources said that a group of about 15 Tamils s killed 11 villagers Saturday as they tended cattle. The attacker killed two Sinhalese in another village, the sources said.

Chile Holds 25 in Burning of 2 You

Carlos Oje

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — The army has reported that 25 soldiers are under arrest in connection with the burning of two young people on July 2 but has insisted that the two spilled gasoline on themselves and that the army was in no way responsible.

The army's representative on the ruling junta, General Carlos Ojeda, said at a news conference Friday that Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 19, a U.S. resident, and Carmen Gloria Quintana, a University of Santiago student, were part of a group carrying flammable liquid that they planned to use to disrupt public order. Mr. Rojas died of his injuries, and Miss Quintana was in critical condition Sunday.

General Ojeda said that 3 officers and 22 enlisted men who detained the group had been put at the disposition of an investigating judge. Relatives of Mr. Rojas and Miss Quintana have charged that soldiers set them on fire.

Sudan Shuts Airport Amid Fighti

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — The government has Juba airport following an attack by rebels of the Sudan Peop tion Army on a mountain near the southern regional capita Sudan News Agency reported Sunday.

The news agency quoted Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi as the rebels on Wednesday closed off the Nile to Western province, where they are fighting government troops at Jebel La miles (five kilometers) north of the airport. At a briefing, Mr. M the rebels wanted to besiege Juba but that army troops could h situation. He said many people had fled the battle zones and g towns, creating food shortages.

The closing of Juba airport was likely to affect the airlift of supplies to famine victims in the embattled south. Winston special representative of the United Nations secretary-general i told the news agency that because of heavy fighting in the provin agencies had only been able to transport 1,650 tons (1,500 metric a total of 4,400 tons of food.

AFP Strike Ends in Pact to Delay C

PARIS (Reuters) — Employees of Agence France-Presse ended day strike after management agreed to modify the terms of a reduc jobs, according to journalists at the news agency.

The return to work Saturday followed overnight talks betwe trade unions and management officials. Under an accord to end the stoppage, staff cuts will not begin until April 1987, rather than lat year. The management announced July 8 that it would cut 300 empl in Paris, or 15 percent of its staff worldwide, to reduce losses that re 63.9 million francs ($9.1 million) last year.

The number of cuts to be made through voluntary departures retirement instead of layoffs will also be reviewed.

For the Record

King Hussein of Jordan visited Baghdad over the weekend for with President Saddam Hussein expected to explore ways of achiev reconciliation between Iraq and Syria. *(Reu*

South Yemen reported the release of 600 detainees Saturday. They been held since a bloody power struggle in January for their suppo the deposed President Ali Nasser Mohammed, but officials did no whether other people were still being held. *(Reu*

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is planning to appoint Fin Minister Noboru Takeshita to the second-ranking post in the gover Liberal Democratic Party, newspapers reported Saturday. He w replace Shin Kanemaru, the current secretary-general. *(Reu*

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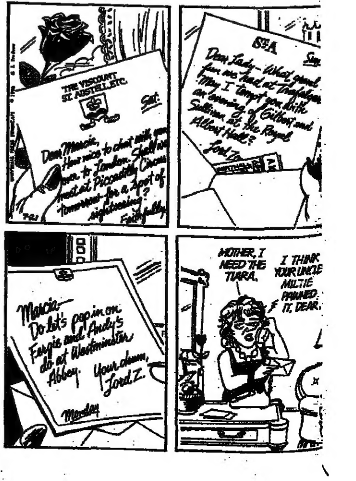
THE VISCOUNT ST AUSTELL ETC.
Sat.
SSA
Dear Lady — What grand fun we had at Trafalgar. May I tempt you with an evening of Gilbert and Sullivan at the Royal Albert Hall?
Dear Marcia,
Marcia — Do let's pop in on Fergie and Andy's do at Westminster Abbey. Your chum, Lord Z.
Monday
MOTHER, I NEED THE TIARA.
I THINK YOUR UNCLE MILTIE PAWNED IT, DEAR.

مكتبة الاسكندرية

هكذا من الأصل

...oward's Loss Has Hurt U.S. Intelligence in Moscow

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Intelligence ficials have concluded that the e of Edward L. Howard, a for- r CIA employee who allegedly an selling secrets to the KGB in 34, represents the worst loss in rs for U.S. intelligence in Mos- w.

One official also called the han- ng of the Howard case the orst foul-up" by U.S. intelli- ce agencies.

After several internal investiga- is and a sharply critical inquiry the president's Foreign Intelli- ce Advisory Board, the Central lligence Agency has altered its cedures for recruiting and mon- ing agents, and letters of repri- d have been issued to several ials of the CIA and the Federal au of Investigation.

rom January 1981 to early , Mr. Howard was trained, g with his wife, Mary, to han- U.S. agents in Moscow. After g briefed on some of the names identities of those agents, how- Mr. Howard indicated decep- in a polygraph test, was pulled the Moscow assignment and ually was dismissed by the

entified as a Soviet espionage last summer, Mr. Howard itted the FBI, which who was ng him under surveillance at quest of the CIA, and fled the d States.

e betrayal has left U.S. intelli- operations in Moscow in dis- , with at least five American officials subsequently caught red-handed at espionage in the Soviet Union, according to several U.S. government sources.

Moreover, an undisclosed number of Soviet citizens acting as U.S. agents in Moscow have disappeared recently, according to several sources.

"They are 'rolling up' people," said one source, who added that since Mr. Howard fled it has been harder to trust the agents still remaining.

The most recent arrest of an American in Moscow came May 7 as Eric Sites, who worked for the U.S. Embassy's military attaché office, waited to meet a Soviet citizen who had been recruited by the CIA.

Instead, Soviet secret police agents swooped down on Mr. Sites, arrested him and quickly expelled him from the Soviet Union, according to an account in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia.

Three other U.S. officials have been identified by Izvestia, and confirmed by the State Department, as having been apprehended while spying.

"What is unusual," one source familiar with the Howard case said, "is how right the Soviets have been in their actions."

"It will be years before things can be put back together," he said. For example, the methods used by CIA agents to arrange meetings and exchange information with Soviet contacts, which evolved over many years, must be restructured, according to intelligence sources.

In the United States, the CIA and FBI are trying to remedy the weaknesses exposed by the Howard case, which some intelligence experts see as a classic example of how not to recruit, dismiss and keep track of an agent.

Since Edward Howard's escape, the United States has found it harder to trust its agents still remaining in Moscow.

Reuters/UPI

After Mr. Howard had been with the CIA for two years, an investigation of his background turned up a history of lying, drinking, womanizing and drug use. After he was dismissed and began a new job in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. Howard took repeated trips overseas, displayed Soviet souvenirs and a new-found wealth, all apparently without arousing CIA or FBI suspicions.

President Ronald Reagan has yet to approve his intelligence advisory board's study of the Howard case, which was supervised by Anne L. Armstrong, the panel chairwoman.

A preliminary draft, which detailed shortcomings in the CIA's recruitment of Mr. Howard and his subsequent handling by the agency and the FBI, caused William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, to set aside the initial in-house agency investigation, according to sources.

A second CIA inquiry, by the agency's inspector general, identified not only weaknesses in the system but also specified failures by individuals.

New recruits are being more closely screened for past drug and alcohol use and other potential personal problems or disorders.

At least one former CIA operative, who was a contemporary of Mr. Howard's in the agency, is under investigation by the FBI because of questionable financial dealings, according to informed sources.

The agency is also reinstating a policy, dropped during the administration of President Jimmy Carter, of not immediately dismissing unsatisfactory employees who are involved in covert or otherwise secret operations.

Instead the agency is reviving the practice of "drying out" or "putting on the beach" such operatives by giving them jobs that involve less sensitive material, so that when they are released their knowledge of highly classified material would be more dated.

In addition, departing employees, in the future, will be given extensive counseling and follow-up contacts will be maintained.

In describing the Howard case to the House and Senate intelligence committees, William H. Webster, the FBI director, "has admitted his agents screwed up," one legislator said recently.

Mr. Howard, for example, realized he was under FBI investigation in mid-August 1985, shortly after agents began watching him, according to sources familiar with the case. The agents said Mr. Howard and his wife practiced the countersurveillance techniques they had learned during CIA training.

On Sept. 20, FBI agents confronted Mr. Howard and accused him of selling secrets, according to sources. Mr. Howard initially put them off by saying he wanted to see a lawyer; later he agreed to cooperate, sources said.

The next day, allegedly with the help of his wife, he evaded the FBI and fled. His whereabouts are unknown.

Louis Dematteis/Reuters

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra addressing tens of thousands of Nicaraguans in Esteli.

Land Mines Attributed to 'Contras' Are Claiming More Civilian Lives

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

EL CUA, Nicaragua — Land mines apparently planted by U.S.-backed rebels are causing growing numbers of casualties among civilians as well as government soldiers, according to accounts from this northern region of Nicaragua.

In recent months, dozens of deaths have been reported in Jinotega province, where the insurgents have been active for years. The heaviest single civilian toll attributed to a land mine came on July 2, when 34 persons were killed as they traveled by truck a few miles north of the farming village of El Cua.

Until now, most casualties reported by the government have been the result of hit-and-run attacks against Sandinist Army units or such targets as government farming cooperatives and electric power stations.

"We are facing a new form of warfare," said Lieutenant Roberto Zacaria, an officer who was on duty Wednesday outside the military hospital at nearby Apanás. A special unit has been set up there to treat survivors of mine explosions.

In a telephone interview from Washington, a spokesman for the the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel group, denied that rebels were placing mines on roads used by civilians.

The spokesman, Bosco Matamoros, called the July 2 incident "a tragedy" and said the Sandinist government had rejected proposals to set aside neutral zones that both sides would agree to respect.

During a trip last week through isolated areas of the province, reporters were unable to verify the number of lives lost in land mine explosions.

But at each of nearly a dozen remote settlements, residents said they knew of incidents, some as recent as two weeks ago, in which people were killed when their trucks or cars passed over mines.

Government soldiers interviewed at several outposts said they had lost comrades when blasts tore through troop trucks.

Land mines are reported to have destroyed trucks on all three of the rugged dirt roads that run north from the provincial capital. Twisted wrecks of vehicles are visible near the roads in several places.

The roads, which are strewn with rocks and at times impassable, are vital to both the Sandinist Army and the thousands of peasants who live in the poor agricultural zone.

Travel has not come to a halt along the roads. Army squads regularly sweep the roads early in the morning and advise truckers afterward that they can proceed. Traffic was reported to be considerably lighter than normal, but some vehicles, nearly all of them heavily laden with food, passengers, or both, were seen traveling last week.

For the rebels, mining the roads would allow them to strike against concentrated groups of government troops without risking exchanges of fire.

According to diplomats who see Western intelligence data, the rebels, known as "contras," began buying large numbers of mines in the second half of 1985.

■ Ortega Defends Actions

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has defended recent actions by his government against the opposition and denied that the measures represented a radicalization of Sandinist rule, The New York Times reported from Managua.

Mr. Ortega, addressing thousands Saturday at a ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of the revolution that overthrew General Anastasio Somoza, also predicted that the fighting against U.S.-backed rebels would increase in the coming months.

He spoke in the provincial capital of Esteli, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Managua and less than 20 miles from the Honduran border.

Mr. Ortega said Esteli was an appropriate place for the celebration because it had a tradition of struggle dating back to the guerrilla campaign against U.S. Marines in the 1920s and 1930s.

He said that opponents of his government were free to dissent "within the institutional framework." But he said the owners of La Prensa, the opposition newspaper that was shut down June 26, and some other opposition figures should receive prison sentences of at least 30 years, the maximum allowed under Nicaraguan law.

.S. Tentatively Decides on Arms Reply to Soviet

Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

SHINGTON — The Reagan istration has tentatively de- on a formal response to re- oviet arms control proposals Geneva talks and is sending voys to consult with Ameri- ies about the plan, according ministration officials.

H. Nitze, an adviser to Sec- of State George P. Shultz, is to consult with European allies about the decision, officials said Saturday. Edward L. Rowny, an arms control adviser to President Ronald Reagan, is to brief Asian nations and Canada.

The White House has prepared the draft of a letter from Mr. Reagan to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, which is expected to be the focus of the consultations.

Administration officials have said the letter covers a range of arms control issues and will address the issue of research into a missile defense system. The Soviet Union has proposed that the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty be strengthened as part of an agreement to reduce arms.

The administration has pulled back from a proposal that each side simultaneously reduce the number of underground nuclear tests it conducts each year as the number of strategic arms is reduced.

The proposal was included in an earlier version of a draft of a letter from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Gorbachev, officials said.

Meanwhile, the administration has been deliberating over what to tell Soviet officials in Geneva at a session of the Standing Consultative Commission, which starts Tuesday.

The Soviet Union called for the meeting on June 26 to discuss Mr. Reagan's decision to repudiate the strategic arms treaty of 1979 and to discuss how that decision would affect the commission.

The commission was established to deal with disputes about adherence to strategic arms treaties and with technical arms control matters.

Pentagon and State Department officials have differed over how to characterize Mr. Reagan's decision on the treaty at the Geneva meeting and whether all of the provisions should still be honored.

Mr. Reagan said the United States would remain in "technical compliance" with the treaty for the time being. But he also said the United States would exceed treaty limits late this year as new cruise missiles are deployed on bombers.

The treaty was signed but never ratified by the United States.

The view of some State Department officials is that the United States has not abandoned the agreement and that all of its provisions should still be respected.

These officials want to hold open the possibility that if progress is made on arms control, the United States could still decide to stay within the limits of the treaty, even if it dropped a stated commitment to observe the treaty.

But Pentagon officials have publicly said that the treaty is dead. They argue that the president's reference to "technical compliance" with the treaty should be taken as a statement that U.S. strategic forces happen to be within treaty limits for the time being.

The administration has yet to resolve how Mr. Reagan's decision on treaty compliance will affect the exchange of information on strategic forces and what impact it will have on discussion within the commission of U.S. charges of purported Soviet violations of the 1979 treaty.

The Soviet Union has provided information in the commission on what new weapons it has deployed and what weapons it has dismantled under the terms of the first strategic arms treaty of 1972 as well as the 1979 treaty.

During the Reagan administration, the United States has provided similar information to the Soviet Union on weapons covered by the 1972 treaty.

Officials said the Soviet Union had chosen General Vladimir Medvedev as a new chief representative to head its delegation to the commission. He will succeed Major General Viktor P. Staradubov, who has headed the Soviet delegation since 1979.

The American delegation is headed by General Richard H. Ellis, the former head of the air force's Strategic Air Command. Sven F. Kraemer, an arms control specialist on the National Security Council, also will be present.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Jim Bourg/Reuters-UPI

IET, PLEASE — Caroline Kennedy and her uncle, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, uing the news media Saturday as they arrive at Our Lady of Victory Church in tterville, Massachusetts. Miss Kennedy, 28, the daughter of John F. Kennedy, ried Edwin A. Schlossberg, 42, who heads a company that designs museum interiors.

mmunities Cut Off U.S. Deregulation

all towns and farming com- ities across the United s are increasingly threat- by the deregulation of portation. In good markets, major cities or along the lous East Coast, deregula- has increased competition, ed prices and benefited mers.

t in economically depressed Virginia, officials say more 80 communities have lost service that provided, in cases, their only public portation. A federal "essen- ir services" subsidy has kept service going in communities states. But these subsidies cheduled to end in 1988.

e Montana Legislature has considered and rejected osals to deregulate trucking n the state. But there are in the U.S. Congress that d effectively pre-empt state ation of trucking.

eregulation's not going to competition," said Ben lahl of the Montana Motor iers Association. "There's dy standing in line to serve communities."

lvocates of across-the-board ulation say that small com- ities benefited for decades what amounted to subsi- paid by other consumers to tain services that were less less economically viable. The Washington Post re- the small communities are ng.

Short Takes

An Eastern Airlines plane with 215 people aboard struck violent turbulence near Miami at an altitude of 20,000 feet (about 6,000 meters), and at least 15 passengers were injured as they were tossed about the cabin, a company spokesman said. The pilot had warned passengers that a thunderstorm would likely create turbulence and told them to fasten their seat belts. "A number of people were thrown around who apparently did not have seat belts on," he said.

When Eloise Laino was denied permission by the Springfield Historical Commission in Massachusetts to put vinyl siding on her house, at a cost of $8,250, instead of sandblasting and repainting it, at a cost of $12,450, she said she resolved, "I'll give them paint." She did: pink and purple. The chairman of the commission, Francis Gagnon, said his panel lacks legal jurisdiction over paint color. The paint "isn't to my personal taste," he said, "but it is her personal taste, I gather."

Notes About People

A prime mover behind the effort to draft Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., as a Democratic candidate for president is Greg Schneiders, a party consultant who has worked both for former President Jimmy Carter and Senator John Glenn of Ohio. Mr. Schneiders said members of a draft-Iacocca committee had sent the executive a letter urging him to run and "telling him that we will continue with our effort regardless of what he says." So far, Mr. Schneiders said, the good news is that the committee has not received a response: "He hasn't told us to stop."

Senator Rudy Boschwitz classifies his mail to make sure that important communications — well, communications from important people — are not lost in the shuffle. Contributors of $1,000 or more to the Minnesota Republican's next campaign, in 1990, receive blue "special access" stamps to put on their letters to "expedite your mail to me," Mr. Boschwitz wrote this spring. Contributors of less than $1,000 get stamps of another color. All others — noncontributors, Democrats and the like — run the risk of routine consideration.

One story told about **Admiral Hyman G. Rickover's** brusque and caustic manner since his death July 8 comes from H.J. Sage of Lorton, Virginia. He recalled in a letter to The Washington Post that the only time he ever saw the admiral, "I was waiting at the Mall entrance to the Pentagon one Saturday morning when the admiral came out, pursued by a, shall we say, somewhat overeager Navy captain who rushed down the steps to hold the door of Adm. Rickover's waiting sedan. Without so much as a glance at the captain, Adm. Rickover walked around and got in the other side."

— *Compiled by*
ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Astronauts Criticize Design of Space Station

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Astronauts have raised strong objections in an internal memorandum to the design of the planned $8-billion space station, complaining that it would be too complex to be assembled in orbit, lacked emergency escape systems and had inadequate living quarters.

The memorandum, obtained by the magazine Aviation Week & Space Technology, said that "program morale is poor" and that "people do not believe in this station."

Space agency officials confirmed that astronauts had prepared a memorandum about their complaints for presentation June 20 to the project manager at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

The memorandum was written by C. Gordon Fullerton, an experienced shuttle astronaut. It reflected the views of other astronauts as well as those of middle-level managers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The space station, as conceived by NASA, would be a cluster of modules in which a crew of eight would live and work for periods of up to nine months in orbit.

It would be a base for astronomical observations, surveys of Earth resources and the production of drugs, metal alloys and other materials that can be made only in the weightlessness of space.

The magazine reported that the astronauts' complaints as well as growing concerns over the availability of shuttles to deploy and service the space station were forcing NASA to design a smaller and simpler orbiting facility.

The agency also was reported to be considering the use of more unmanned rockets, not just shuttles, in building the station.

Mark Hess, a spokesman at NASA headquarters in Washington, said it was "entirely appropriate to have this kind of dialogue" at this stage of the program.

Since April 1985, NASA engineers and managers have been defining the nature and uses of a large orbiting space station and preparing preliminary designs. The current plan is to have the station operating by 1994 or 1995.

U.S. Southeast Gets No Respite In Heat Wave

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — There was no respite Sunday from the two-week heat wave in the southeastern United States as temperatures rebounded and sporadic thunderstorms failed to ease a drought that has caused crop damage estimated at up to $700 million.

Temperatures rose above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade) across much of Georgia, including a record 104 degrees (40 C) at Augusta.

Other records included 100 (38 C) at Greenville, South Carolina; 98 (36.5 C) at Daytona Beach, Florida; and 102 (39 C) at Memphis, Tennessee.

The National Weather Service said parts of the Southeast, would get some relief this week, but that temperatures would return to 100 (38 C) by Thursday.

U.S.-Bolivian Patrol Seizes Narcotics Camp

The Associated Press

LA PAZ — Bolivian narcotics police in American-piloted U.S. military helicopters have seized an extensive drug-processing compound as raids against the nation's cocaine trade got under way.

The compound, which Information Minister Herman Antelo said was capable of producing up to 3,300 pounds (1,500 kilograms) of cocaine a week, was seized Friday in the first raid in the joint operation.

Tons of chemicals and a Cessna aircraft were seized, Mr. Antelo said, but there was no report of any cocaine being found.

In addition to buildings for processing drugs, the site had 15 large camouflaged tents that housed an estimated 75 workers.

But in another raid Friday and two raids Saturday, suspected cocaine-processing centers turned out to be ranches where no drug activity took place, Mr. Antelo said.

The raids were staged from the Josuani ranch, a former cocaine-processing center shut down last year by the Bolivian police. The ranch, about 140 miles (220 kilometers) northwest of the city of Trinidad, has been commandeered by U.S.-backed Bolivian forces as a staging base for their operations.

Trinidad, 260 miles northeast of La Paz, is the capital of the department of El Beni, a vast region of grasslands and jungles where dozens of illegal drug laboratories operate among legitimate cattle and farming plantations.

Bolivian officials said Saturday that some drug processors, anticipating increased police operations, had started closing their rural laboratories even before about 160 U.S. military personnel and six helicopters started arriving in Bolivia early last week.

Peasants who lived in the area told the police that as early as July 13, there was an unusually large number of small planes flying in and out of the site.

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A Deal for the Summit

So far the Reagan administration's main achievement in nuclear diplomacy has been to replace hope with confusion. A nation that once cheered every glimmer of agreement with the Russians has been so bewildered about what restraints are still possible and who is to blame for their absence that it retreats into uncertainty. Politicians still fear to oppose arms control, but some high administration officials do oppose it, and come very close to doing so in public.

Yet suddenly the president seems to be engaging the new Soviet leader in a great flurry of proposals and counterproposals, treaty interpretations and reinterpretations, accusations and rebuttals. Is this just confusing smoke? Is the president doddering, while young hawks trash the machinery of arms control? Or has he been playing poker all along and now, finally, concluded that he can cut a far more beneficial arms control deal than was possible in the old climate? The world will find out shortly.

If no shapes emerge from the fog soon, the price will be high.

Mr. Reagan came to office condemning the arms agreements of the 1970s as disadvantageous. He rejected the faith of all his predecessors that some agreement was better than none and that persevering would gradually perfect the process. Only by threatening the Russians with an arms race that they could ill afford, he said, would they be brought to accept agreements that truly reduce nuclear weaponry. Did that make Ronald Reagan the ultimate champion of disarmament or the ultimate of devious cold warriors?

Confusing the Russians has probably been tactically useful. Confusing the American electorate, and even his own administration, seems counterproductive. It is anybody's guess whether Mr. Reagan shares his State Department's preference for enhanced nuclear stability and perfection of past agreements, or supports his Defense Department's desire to break away from treaties into an uncharted arms race.

His ambivalence has at least prompted a series of negotiable Soviet offers that he himself calls "the beginning of a serious effort." But until his administration speaks in a single, authoritative voice, it is doubtful that the United States can make an equally serious response. Just listen to the denunciations of every arms control idea issued ritually by the civilians in charge of the Pentagon. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger boasts that he rejects Soviet proposals even before reading them. His aides denounce even CIA estimates of Soviet weaponry that imply the kind of U.S.-Soviet parity that makes limitations plausible.

The Pentagon civilians deplore the difficulties of verifying arms agreements but promote weapons that exacerbate them. They "reinterpret" past treaties to the point of nullifying them, without consulting anyone, including the Senate. And, with their huge arms budgets, they have purchased the acquiescence of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who used to be ardent arms controllers.

To counter this formidable opposition in his ranks, Mr. Reagan arrays a White House staff with little muscle and a team of negotiators reporting to Secretary of State George Shultz. The only way this divided bureaucracy will ever recognize merit in any Soviet proposal is if Mr. Reagan insists on and defines the outlines of a desirable deal.

It takes no strategic genius or special expertise to perceive those outlines. The first thing to do is to put aside details like what to do about SALT-2, total or partial test bans, mobile and immobile land missiles, Euromissiles and cruise missiles. These details can never be resolved without a well-intentioned larger understanding.

What does the United States stand to gain from such an understanding? Most of all, a big cut in offensive weapons. In the 1970s the Russians took a theoretical lead in so-called first-strike capacity. That has eroded confidence in deterrence and has forced the costly pace of U.S. armament.

What does the Soviet Union stand to gain? Restraint on the missile defenses that Mr. Reagan aims to acquire in the 1980s. No matter how flawed as a defense, they will force a costly pace of Soviet response.

The leaders can outline this deal at their meeting later this year. Mr. Reagan should want to get started to prove the success of his long-term negotiating strategy. Mr. Gorbachev should want to get started because this president's signature would restore the American consensus for arms control. Failure would not be fatal but would be costly, on both sides and for years.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Gem of an Idea

When the word came that the women of America had to give up their diamonds for the cause of human rights in South Africa, the first response was shock. Life without a little glitter and sparkle was going to be hard. With no precious gems to line up, look at and polish, what would distract the average female from the more mundane problems of life such as a nasty boss, a nagging backache and a son who was failing geometry? After a few days' hesitation, though, it became clear that the little darlings would rise to the challenge.

Among the first and most exemplary volunteers were the ladies of the Shadyside Nursing Home in Winnonee, Wisconsin. They remembered World War II, after all, when homemakers were asked to contribute used tin cans and stacks of old newspapers. If diamonds were needed for another worthy cause, they were willing to make the sacrifice. Long, triple-strand diamond necklaces — relics of the '20s — were the most common pieces of jewelry at Shadyside, and they made quite a show when they were carried garland-style by six spry octogenarians down to the collection center.

Whole neighborhoods organized in Alabama, where at designated homes women met to drink iced tea and pry diamond chips out of old fraternal order rings. At a federal prison for women in West Virginia, inmates searched through their most precious keepsakes — Bibles, love letters, pictures of their children, precious gems — and came up with a wide variety of diamond ankle bracelets, all for a good cause. Punk rockers pulled the sparklers from ears and noses. Collections were taken up in laundromats and bingo parlors. In small towns from Cliff Hollow, Kentucky, to Lost Creek, Alaska, women who would never have stepped outside the front door without their diamond chokers made the sacrifice.

Tens of millions of working mothers took time during lunch hour to run over to safe deposit boxes and dig out the large, uncut stones that had been saved for college tuitions. Welfare mothers gave what they could — usually just a few baubles and trinkets, but of good quality. And three women in St. Louis, who heard the request for donations while shepherding a Little League team through the fried chicken line at Roy Rogers, immediately took off their tiaras and mailed them in.

The campaign gave women the chance to believe they had done something important for a change. For that a vote of thanks is due to Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, who thought the whole thing up. Where do you suppose that man gets all his marvelous ideas?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tribute at the Airport

More foreigners enter the United States through New York's Kennedy International than through any other airport, and lately they have had to stand in line for as long as four hours. The lines have become so bad that the Immigration Service has finally agreed to provide more inspectors. That is welcome, but the proposal for paying for them is not. The idea is to charge the travelers a $2.50 head tax on each entrant.

The practice of extracting tribute from travelers should have died several centuries back. It is made yet more offensive by the fact that travelers' pockets are already being raided by head taxes.

Kennedy is crowded and getting more so. An advisory committee headed by former Mayor John V. Lindsay pointed out last March that the terminal's immigration halls handle 50 percent more passengers than anticipated when they opened 30 years ago. Staffing by the Immigration Service has not kept pace. Worse, the staff has been reduced because of the balanced-budget law.

The full-time inspection staff at Kennedy is now 10 percent smaller than a year ago, and the number of peak-season temporaries had been cut even harder until Washington started rehiring. Now Representative Charles Schumer of New York proposes a $2.50 per capita surtax. He rightly believes that immigration controls should be paid for out of general revenues. But, faced with the new law's undiscriminating ax, an earmarked tax seems to him the only possible source of funds. Applied at all airports, it would yield an estimated $73 million a year.

A charge of $2.50 would not add much to the high cost of travel. But $2.50 is not the half of it. The Customs Bureau has just imposed a $5 customs tax. Foreigners commonly have to pay a departure tax before they leave home, and the United States then hits them for $3 when they want to get out. And airlines now impose a $5 surcharge for anti-terrorist security. Where will it end? It is not hard to imagine a trunk tax, a sanitation surcharge, a clean-air assessment.

Fees have a role. When Washington provides services for the sole benefit of identifiable users, it may properly charge them. But immigration control is no "service" to foreigners. It is a vital national function.

Adding staff is not all that can and should be done about crowding at JFK. The Immigration Service has also agreed, after much prodding by Mr. Schumer and Mr. Lindsay, to try fast-track clearance for business people and others who come frequently on special B-1 visas. And the service is extending its pre-clearance experiment at Shannon Airport in Ireland, where inspection is completed before boarding. But these and like federal costs should be borne by the federal government. Taxing foreign visitors and immigrants is not only the wrong way to pay; it is downright abusive.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Debt Crisis: Out of Sight but Still Burning

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The international debt crisis has gone deceptively quiet, yet the outlook remains grim. This year the combined debt of the world's 123 developing countries is nudging close to $1 trillion.

The dimension of the debt mountain is less alarming than its teetering instability. Next year and 1988 are due to see a fresh spate of reschedulings, and the risk is that, among the several hundred commercial banks now stuck with irrecoverable and unserviced loans to the Third World, a few will try to get out. If they do they could easily start a stampede.

So far luck has been on the side of the creditor countries. Good judgment and skillful management have also helped to avoid defaults by the poorest debtors. The knowledge that the international financial system could itself face collapse has ensured that ever since the alarm bells began ringing in August 1982, the debt crisis has received careful handling.

But the root cause of the crisis has not been tackled, and with unpaid interest piling up the situation is deteriorating steadily. In short, the lack of an explosion to date does not mean that the fuse isn't still burning.

Out of sight has nevertheless meant out of mind, even in the upper reaches of governments and the board rooms of the major banks. Few issues are as abstract as a threatened financial disaster. Very little, therefore, has been done to transform into reality the idea for restructuring Third World debt that was put forward in Seoul last fall by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

The commercial banks are most unwilling to come forward with the $19 billion in new credits that the $30-billion "Baker plan" calls for, unless governments underwrite the loans with special guarantees. Many of the banks would prefer to soldier on for another four years in the knowledge that by then growth in their other financial operations would have diluted outstanding Third World debt back down to the levels of "acceptable risk."

Just how unacceptable the present risks are is highlighted by Christopher Huhne, a British economic commentator, and Lord Lever, the veteran financier and politician, in a recent book, "Debt and Danger." They point out that nine big U.S. banks are responsible for almost two-thirds of all U.S. bank loans to the Third World, and on terms that leave them very vulnerable.

Between them, Bank of America, Citibank, Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover, Continental Illinois, Bankers Trust and First National of Chicago have on their books Third World debt amounting to 246 percent of their assets and reserves.

The sort of knife edge these banks are now on is illustrated by the fact that if only three major debtors — Argentina, Brazil and Mexico — were to withhold repayments of principal and interest for just a single year, the big nine would suffer the loss of 18 percent of their own capital. In today's uneasy financial markets, the consequences of that could be uncontrollable panic.

The commercial banks had a bonanza back in the 1970s when they first began lending to developing countries. Now they are becoming increasingly alarmed and irritated at being trapped in the nightmare of Third World financing.

Last year the flow of private investment to developing countries was less than half the $66 billion reached during the pre-crisis heyday of 1980, but nevertheless stood at $29 billion despite the banks' determined efforts to refuse additional lending.

What some experts are beginning to wish for is a fairly minor default crisis, a sort of "controlled explosion" that would shake the governments and banks out of their lethargy and force them to confront the political difficulties of reforming Third World debt. They fear that without such a minor disaster there would eventually be a major catastrophe.

To give an inkling of the debtor countries' plight, it is calculated that some are now struggling with interest payments that, as a proportion of gross domestic product, are twice as heavy as the huge war reparations forced on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I.

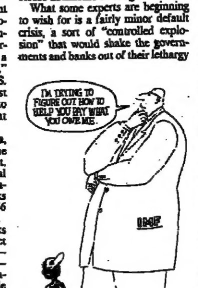
There is no shortage of ideas for putting the Third World's debt on a sounder footing. Mike Faber, who directs the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, is working on a plan for "auctioning off" the poor countries' debt. Creditor banks could bid against each other, he suggests, to see which are prepared to settle their outstanding loans at a discount. The notion is not far removed from one being backed by Milton Friedman in which banks would make a market and trade their Third World debts, or another in which a new international agency might buy up such debts at discount.

All these solutions require a single precondition: that the role of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank be beefed up.

The IMF's rescue apparatus for debtor countries needs to be strengthened with the allocation of more funds by member governments, and the World Bank should itself be allowed to borrow on the capital markets more, so as to lend more.

The crucial achievement, though, will be to halt the absurd and dangerous "negative flow" of resources from poor countries to rich.

International Herald Tribune.


I'M TRYING TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO HELP YOU PAY WHAT YOU OWE ME.
IMF

By NARANJO in El Universal (Mexico City). Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

High Time for a Global Linking of Farm Policies

By Michel Fribourg

NEW YORK — A last-minute temporary compromise has now postponed a disastrous escalation in the incipient agricultural trade war between the United States and Europe. This is all to the good, but it does nothing to mitigate the crisis afflicting farmers around the world. It is a crisis of our own making that will not be resolved until we remove the excessive government controls burdening our farmers.

When Spain and Portugal joined the European Community earlier this year, their imports of American grains and oil seeds became subject to EC trade barriers. In response, Washington threatened new quotas on European food and wine. The Community threatened new restrictions on a long list of American products. Up against a July 1 deadline, both sides pulled back.

The underlying causes remain — the same causes responsible for food rotting in Western warehouses while children starve in Ethiopia; for small farmers foreclosed in South Dakota while their larger neighbors enjoy increased government guarantees; for American farm exports declining even as American farm export subsidies increase. Agriculture is in a state of crisis not because of changes in weather, technology or eating habits but due to misguided actions in the last 40 years by governments around the world.

Price support programs to boost farm income have cut it by discouraging consumption. Efforts to stabilize farm prices domestically have destabilized them internationally. Income transfers to farmers struggling to keep their land have made it harder for their sons and daughters to acquire land of their own. Costly support programs destined (although not designed) to increase production have led, due to expensive surpluses, to new and costly control programs designed (although not destined) to reduce production.

Americans are quick to point the finger of blame at Europe, which has always relied heavily on high import levies, export subsidies and price support programs. But the U.S. government does not practice what it preaches about free markets. And the ultimate result of its increased stimulants to farm prosperity between 1975 and 1982 was another farm recession.

To combat that recession and a farm credit crunch, America tried more of the high support programs that helped bring it on. To protect those support programs and dispose of the surpluses they produced, it maintained a variety of import quotas and subsidized the sale of food abroad through a billion-dollar export enhancement program. Sizable wheat sales to the Soviet Union that were lost as a result exceeded the "enhancement" of wheat exports elsewhere.

Neither the United States nor any other nation can singlehandedly end this self-defeating cycle of excessive and artificial supports, subsidies, surpluses and trade barriers that are primarily increasing the amount of food produced for government storage while saddling taxpayers and consumers with costs exceeding the total benefits received by farmers.

Instead the United States should persuade other major food exporters to join in a long-range alignment of farm policies not unlike efforts recently undertaken to coordinate exchange rates and, earlier, emergency energy sharing.

- National support prices, target prices and other government incentives everywhere should be gradually lowered and geared toward efficient farmers only, reducing ultimately to zero the present disparity among national programs.
- All governmental distortions in farm trade, including tariffs, quotas and export and import subsidies, should be gradually eliminated.
- All food aid programs for developing nations should be coordinated, using food to create jobs and income and opening markets to enable those nations to earn foreign exchange.

All this would be a formidable undertaking, requiring direct aid to farm families during a transition period and an evolution in national attitudes as well as programs. But only this kind of international effort, initiated by Washington, can end the excessive government controls now strangling the world's agricultural trade.

The writer is chairman and chief executive officer of Continental Grain Company. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Aryanism: 'Our Goal Is the Destruction of Them'

By Bill Walker

HAYDEN LAKE, Idaho — The cross burned like a lightning-struck pine, spitting sparks into a starry sky. Hooded figures marched, torches in their left hands, right hands raised in the stiff-armed Nazi salute. A bigot's voice preached the divine supremacy of the white race.

The nightmare that haunts America's dreams of brotherhood had reappeared in the woods of Idaho. More than 125 neo-Nazis, Ku Klux Klanners and other radical racists circled the flames on July 13 in the climax of a World Aryan Congress. It was a scene familiar from films, but terrifying in the flesh: too mean to mock, chilling beyond words.

Then they brought in the children. "Dragon of the Night, bring forth the hope of our future." Four young boys came before the speaker, Robert Miles, and were greeted as new soldiers of the struggle: "For these we go to prison, for these we fight. For these, if necessary, we die."

Mr. Miles served six years in prison after his 1971 conviction for bombing school buses. He had brought his small flock from his church in Michigan to Hayden Lake and the mecca of neo-Nazism, Richard Butler's Church of Jesus Christ Christian.

United by a doctrine called Identity — the belief that Aryans, or whites of north European stock, are the true nation of Israel — church members joined white supremacists from across the United States and Canada. They discussed plans for a "sanctuary," a separate nation for them and their kind, in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Wyoming.

But there was other business. In eulogies and prayers, with medals and applause, they honored 24 men, now all in prison or dead, who made up one of the most violent terrorist gangs in U.S. history: The Order.

The core of The Order met through Mr. Butler's church at the World Aryan Congress of 1982. Bored with Mr. Butler's rambling rhetoric, they declared war on the government. In the next two years, the FBI says, they cut a path across the West, robbing banks and armored cars of $4 million, counterfeiting an unknown amount and killing at least three people, including, in June 1984, a Denver radio personality, Alan Berg.

"I offer no apologies, except for having failed to meet our goals," Richard Scutari, allegedly a member of the Berg hit squad, wrote in a letter from prison read at the congress. The Order "has shown you the way. Learn from our mistakes . . ."

If authorities, who sat outside the church compound photographing every visitor, hoped that their crackdown on The Order had ended the threat of neo-Nazi violence, the cross-burning showed otherwise. Children blessed as future warriors included Clint Mathews, 4-year-old son of The Order's founder, Robert Mathews, who died in a shootout with FBI agents in December 1984.

The ceremony "was exhilarating," said Mr. Mathews' widow, Debbie, "a feeling of solidarity and knowing that Bob's spirit still lives."

Hard-core racists are a factious lot. Some want to execute all nonwhites; others want them deported. "Sanctuary" advocates just want to avoid them. The congress drew bearded mountain-men survivalists in camouflage gear, and tweed-and-tie urban intellectuals. For many, all they shared was Identity — "the glue that binds us together," said Mr. Butler.

Identity is the legacy of Anglo-Israelism, a 19th century British movement that identified Anglo-Saxons with the lost tribes of Israel. Its theology is based on an obsessive reading of the King James Bible, especially Genesis.

In a sermon at the two-day congress, Mr. Butler, tanned and fit at 67, blond hair as carefully styled as that of any television evangelist, preached that God's "breath of life" to Adam and his line was different from that given to other races.

"Human" means "holy man," he said, so "not everything that walks on two legs is human."

Then are Jews and blacks, he was asked, subhuman? Mr. Butler hesitated. "Well, it's in the Bible," he finally replied. "But you're making it sound like I'm putting them down."

Some in Identity go further: Jews are said to be descendants of Cain, born of a union between Eve and Satan. When Jesus Christ — who was not a Jew, they say — brands unbelievers as children of the devil, Identity does not read it as a metaphor.

If Jews are the seed of Satan, hating them is righteous. If they are the enemies of God, Adolf Hitler was the reincarnation of Elijah, purging his nation of evil. If America, where God intended Aryan Christians to hold glorious reign, has been overtaken by the "Zionist Occupational Government," revolution is a holy war.

To The Order, the machine-gunning of Alan Berg, a Jew who fought bigotry at every turn, was not murder but an act of religious devotion. However, both Mr. Butler and Mr. Miles were careful to denounce The Order's approach for bringing the kingdom of God to Earth. "We're not interested in violence," said Mr. Miles, 60. "It's the tool of the state. When our people have used violence, it's been counterproductive."

He claims 31 million Americans share his view of race separation and, if given a choice, would reject federally enforced integration. But to get more of them to join the relative handful of Identity believers — around 6,000, according to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith — Mr. Miles knows the movement will have to downplay what he calls "the right wing's mesmerism with guns."

In other words, make white separatism acceptable to middle-class America. Maybe that is why, at least in front of outsiders, the neo-Nazis say "blacks" and "Jews" rather than use racial slur words.

Next maybe Mr. Butler will take down the swastikas, stop playing storm-trooper marches from the compound's guard tower and quit denying that the Holocaust happened. Or tell a young follower to put away the T-shirt reading, "Adolf Hitler European Tour, 1939-45."

Probably not. His "moderate" declarations that Nazism is not hatred of other races, but love of one's own, were not what drew the congress to its feet to shout "Hail Victory!" This response was saved for Thomas Robb, self-described national chaplain of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a young and fiery preacher.

"There is war in America today," Mr. Robb thundered, "and there are two camps. One camp is in Washington, D.C., the federal government controlled by the anti-Christ Jews. Make no mistake about it — their goal is the destruction of our race, our faith and our people. And our goal is the destruction of them."

It would be comforting to dismiss the neo-Nazis as harmless. Mr. Butler's Sunday congregation usually numbers fewer than 10, and Identity does not seem to be growing fast. The Order had only two dozen members.

But a B'nai B'rith report says: "The danger posed by the 'Identity' movement lies not so much in membership figures but rather in its potential for violence and in its use of religious themes to advance bigotry."

Mr. Butler has never been convicted of a crime, but, said the undersheriff of Kootenai County, Larry Broadbent, who has studied the Nazis in his otherwise quiet jurisdiction, he shares the blame for others' violence. "If unstable people take that rhetoric and concentrate on the violent aspects," he said, "Butler and these other leaders have to share responsibility for getting them stirred up."

Some at the congress needed no stirring up. "Men, women and children, without exception, without appeal, who are of non-Aryan blood, shall be terminated or expelled," said Greg Withrow, 25, head of the White Student Union, which is based in Sacramento, California. "The next line of leadership shall be a generation of ruthless predators that shall make past Aryan leadership and warriors seem pale by comparison."

At the end of the Sunday morning service, almost all of those attending the congress lined up in the aisle of the church. As they reached the altar, each left on the carpet 33 cents — usually in old, pure-copper pennies, not the alloy coins minted today. Mr. Miles said this represented the soldier's ransom deposited before battle by the armies of ancient Israel, in case of capture by the enemy.

At the altar they were handed a heavy, ornately decorated sword. They grasped it with both hands, pointed it at a stained-glass panel of a swastika-like cross, and affirmed: "Before Yahweh, our father, I pledge my sacred honor." The vows varied — one man made his pledge "to the white God of the Aryans, and for those generations yet unborn."

Mr. Miles or Mr. Butler touched the foreheads of the faithful with oil and said: "I anoint thee as a soldier of Jesus the Christ." There was a song and a prayer. Then the church shook with the cry "Hail Victory!" The Greg Withrows came to Hayden Lake ready to become warriors. Now they had received their commissions.

The Denver Post.

Hard-core racists are a factious lot. Some want to execute all nonwhites; others want them deported.

The Light Is Turned On Castro

By Stephen S. Rosenfe

WASHINGTON — Each year July 26, Fidel Castro c brates the anniversary of the laun ing of his revolution. This year festivities can be seen in a differ light. The price paid by Cuba's gions of political prisoners, who h made Mr. Castro the leading jailer the world, is finally becoming cle

The person most responsible this change is Armando Valladar whose memoir of his 22 years as Castro's prisoner came out in United States in May, following p lication in Europe. "Against Hope" is a book and a political eve For Mr. Valladares is the Cuban S zhenitsyn, another writer whose port from a revolution's heart darkness burst through the haze propaganda, inattention and stale bate and brought the West's c sciousness to a new place.

As happens, "Against All Hop has provoked reviews extending yond the book into the political c ture. Many ask how the phenomen of innocents held in bestial prisc could have existed into the third c cade of Cuban communism, yet o now does the general political co munity start to see it truly.

And only now do the mass of C bans become concretely aware of unjust incarceration and inhum torture of fellow citizens, thanks the 10 programs based on the bo broadcast to Cuba earlier this year the U.S. government's Radio Mart

The American right, to account f the broader public's ignorance of C ban prisons, pounces on what it se as the propensity of liberals to vi Mr. Castro through rose-color glasses — due to considerations sympathy, "peace," guilt, radical ch or whatever. The left, which is emba rassed but perhaps not as much as ought to be, cites circumstances.

For instance, it is suggested apol getically that when the human rig movement got up steam in the 1970 its necessary priority was the immed ate and gory outrages of right-wi regimes. Others suggest that the fa releases of prisoners that Mr. Cast has recently made, and the conse possibility of negotiating the emigr tion of other prisoners, finally sens tized the public to the issue.

It is evident that Ronald Reag has presided over changes in the po litical atmosphere that have mad Mr. Castro's crimes fair and nece sary game — not only for Americ concerned with human rights but p haps increasingly for Latins, who Mr. Castro is otherwise so ready instruct in anti-Yankee ways.

But there is another considerati one that goes to the peculiar relation ship between politics and literature.

I had lunch with Armando Valla dares in 1982 a few weeks after Mr Castro released him in response to a appeal by President François Mitte rand of France. Mr. Valladares ha written prison poems; the French ar good about appealing for poets.

Mr. Valladares was thin and gaunt a man of sad eyes and halting speech quiet, strangely dispassionate: a vic tim of a terrible system, but — how unfair it is to say this about him — not a compelling figure or one wit what seemed to me a compelling sto ry. I recall thinking that he was stil sick and tired and in a strange place Translation added another veil.

Only his book made plain that here was one of the enduring works of prison literature, the century's dis tinguishing genre: a record of state violence and individual resistance authentically told, inspiring, unfor gettable. Television may be the medi um of contemporary politics, but lit erature conveys the dimension of individual character. The one creates celebrities, the other heroes — like Armando Valladares.

Some in the West still regard Mr. Castro as the fun dictator, bask in the glow of six-hour talks with him, consider him someone we all need to understand better. Mr. Valladares seems to understand him perfectly.

He closes his book with a lie that Mr. Castro told in 1983, while Mr. Valladares was rotting: "From our point of view, we have no human rights problem — there have been no 'disappeareds' here, there have been no tortures here, there have been no murders here. In 25 years of revolution, in spite of the difficulties and dangers we have passed through, torture has never been committed, a crime has never been committed."

The Washington Post.

'From our point of view, we have no human rights problem . . .'

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Wilson Running

NEW YORK — Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, has commenced a novel campaign to secure election as Democratic President of the United States. He has taken the unexampled step of ignoring the political bosses. It is a great experiment, which the bosses in control of the Republican and Democratic parties say is doomed to failure. There is a chance, however, that the originality of Mr. Wilson's ideas may appeal to the voters. In the South, where his speeches are reported "verbatim," he is strong. Republicans are not perturbed and are arranging to renominate President W.H. Taft to succeed himself. As for Theodore Roosevelt, he is a back number. Nobody hears him nowadays. William Jennings Bryan, the perpetual Democratic candidate, would run again if asked.

1936: All Spain at War

PARIS — After a day of raging civil war in every part of Spain, the Madrid government claimed over the radio [on July 20] that it had won and that the revolt had been "completely crushed." It called upon its partisans to aid in restoring order. The radio station at Seville, which has been the headquarters of the rebel army, broadcast a government ultimatum to the insurgents, ordering them to surrender within 24 hours. Although the broadcasts indicated that the government forces had made progress during the day against the rebels, and that Seville had been wholly or partly taken from their hands, earlier reports gave the impression that the revolutionary movement was far from ended or suppressed. The government ordered a levée en masse of all men under 30 to fight the revolt.

هكذا منذ الأصل

OPINION

The Third Explanation in Massachusetts

By George F. Will

OSTON — The prosperity of Massachusetts is obscene in the eyes of, Texas (unemployment over 11 per-). Unemployment in Massachusetts 7 percent. That is too low: Labor tages are inhibiting growth. New ters are on the way, drawn by wages 9 percent in three years.

here are growing pains: The median of a house in the Boston area, up ercent in two years, is $149,000, t $70,000 above the national aver- But personal income in Massachu- is fourth in the nation, behind only ka, Connecticut and New Jersey.

any conservatives loathe "The Peo- Republic of Taxachusetts," partly se Harvard is here, partly because tate voted for George McGovern, y because until recently it was a ligm of the Frost Belt in decline — h-tax welfare state.

w, in a fresh affront to conserva- ensibilities, Massachusetts' boom ides with the tenure of a highly ar Democratic governor whose de- n 1978 was an early tremor of the rvative volcano nationally. His re- o political prosperity in 1982 was ally insufferable because he had part of his exile at Harvard.

en asked the reason for the boom, nor Michael Dukakis answers, "A governor." Then he laughs. Actu- e ranks himself third on the list ssachusetts' blessings.

t is the fact that the state is plant- k with colleges and universities — them, a garden of talents.

nd is its quality of life — this city, Cape Cod, the Berkshires. People come here to school, acquire skills and stay. Half the 2,000 Ph.D.s produced here each year stay. Graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have started more than 1,000 businesses.

The third cause of the boom, says Mr. Dukakis, is, well, aw shucks, the governor's aggressive industrial policy, involving state spending on infrastructure (roads, schools, etc.), and loans and other subsidies to encourage new industries to rise on the rubble of the old shoe and textile industries. Hundreds of businesses are in partnership with the state government. But conservatives should mind their manners about reviling this: If this is socialism, socialism works.

A fourth cause of the state's prosperity is another government: Ronald Reagan's. By one estimate, 16 percent of the state's growth in the Reagan years has resulted from defense spending. Massachusetts ranks 11th among the states in population but fourth in defense contracts. Massachusetts' liberalism is not too fastidious to welcome 7.7 billion Pentagon dollars a year.

A fifth cause of the state's prosperity is called Proposition 2½.

An indispensable ingredient in political argument is the post-hoc-ergo-propter-hoc fallacy. (The rooster crows, then, the sun rises, so the crowing caused the sunrise.) Conservatives say Mr. Dukakis is the crowing rooster. In 1979, Massachusetts had one of America's highest tax burdens. In 1980, two years after California's Proposition 13, Massachusetts voters passed Proposition 2½, limiting property taxes. Today Massachusetts is economically robust. Ergo …

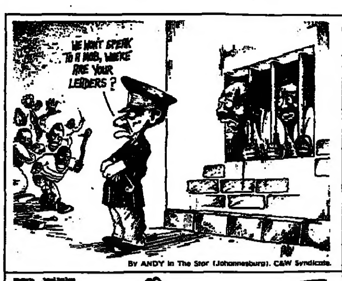
Clearly, Proposition 2½ helped improve the economic climate a lot. Richard Brookheiser, the cutting edge of National Review's conservatism, says that because Mr. Dukakis opposed 2½ and Mr. Reagan and the defense buildup, the governor cannot claim credit for his state's boom. But in politics if you are sitting there when good things happen, you get credit. Besides, when it comes to tax-cutting, Mr. Dukakis is born again.

In 1974 he was elected governor. Promising not to raise taxes, he imposed the state's biggest tax increase. In 1978 the voters chucked him out. Chucked back in in 1982, Dukakis II has used an amnesty for delinquent taxpayers and a crackdown on cheats to help finance repeal of the 7.5 percent income surtax imposed eight years ago by a vague memory known as Dukakis I.

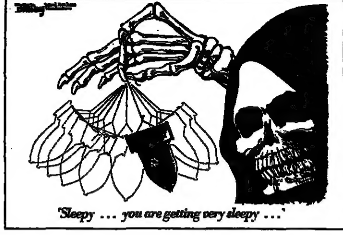
The Republican Party in Massachusetts has not won a statewide race since 1972 (Senator Ed Brooke). It is not even contesting most congressional and state legislative races, and the two leading candidates to oppose Mr. Dukakis evaporated in the heat of scandals.

When he wins in a waltz, will he think about running for president? After all, New Hampshire is next door. He laughs, saying that a lot of people moved to New Hampshire to get away from him. Note that that "answer" is not a "no."

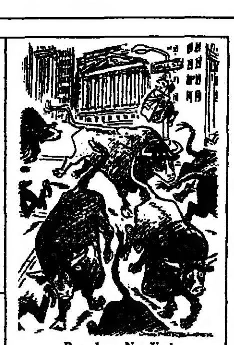
Washington Post Writers Group.


WE WON'T SPEAK TO A MOB, WHERE ARE YOUR LEADERS?

By ANDY in The Star (Johannesburg). C&W Syndicate.

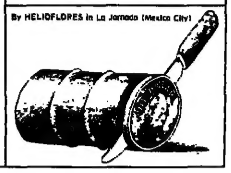


'Sleepy … you are getting very sleepy …'



Pamplona, New York.

By HELIOFLORES in La Jornada (Mexico City)



The Big Hit In Srinagar

By Rajkumar Arun

SRINAGAR, Kashmir — A five-year-old movie about a Libyan revolutionary has inflamed sectarian passions in the capital of the Indian state of Kashmir. Authorities have banned further screenings of "Lion of the Desert," a $30-million spectacular starring Anthony Quinn that young Moslems have used as a rallying point to air grievances against the government and show dissatisfaction with a former Kashmiri leader.

The movie is based on the life of a Bedouin leader whose 20-year struggle against Italian colonialism ended in public execution and martyrdom.

MEANWHILE

Kashmir is the only state in India with a Moslem majority, and many Kashmiris would rather be part of neighboring Pakistan, which is Moslem-ruled. The two countries have fought three wars over Kashmir since 1947. Until now the Kashmiri symbol of Moslem pride has been Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the late first chief minister, who was known as the "Lion of Kashmir."

Sheikh Abdullah tried to carve out a middle position during the bitter Moslem-Hindu battles that accompanied independence from Britain in 1947. He wanted Kashmiris to choose whether to be part of Pakistan or of India, a stance that led to his being jailed on sedition charges. But he personally favored remaining part of India, and that made him a target of Moslem radicals.

Today the Indian government tries to avoid issues that will ignite Moslem calls for independence, but it was unprepared for the furor evoked by "Lion of the Desert." Overnight, Omar Mukhtar replaced Sheikh Abdullah as the hero of Kashmir's militant youth. "One big reason for the film's success," a university professor here said, "is that the average Kashmiri juxtaposed the life and deeds of the sheikh against Mukhtar's, and the Bedouin leader seemed a clear winner."

Hundreds of young men gathered outside the Srinagar theater to shout slogans in praise of Mukhtar and burn portraits of Sheikh Abdullah. Scalpers sold tickets at four times their cost, as the film became a symbol of Moslem defiance. "Since independence, no English-language movie has been so popular," said Avinash Kapoor, a local artist. "It was a scary sight to see all those boys chanting anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani slogans after coming out of the movie."

The authorities were particularly worried because the film's appeal reached beyond Srinagar's unemployed youth, who are always restless, to usually quiet rural people. "Villagers trekked tens of miles to get here for the shows," a ticket-scalper reported. He said there were old women among them, and some villagers saw the movie several times.

South-North News Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

's Doctors Strike in Defiance of Islamic Authorities

pite a last-minute appeal by Aya- Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's esti- 14,000 medical doctors are on to protest a government decision and the Iran Medical Association prison some 30 doctors, including ociation's elected president, Dr. nmed Ali Hafizi, and Professor Shams, 83, dean of the medical ion in Iran.

tions between Ayatollah Kho- and the doctors have never been s early as 1942, in his book "Key Secrets," he charged that practi- of Western medicine were s of Jews and crusaders."

y this month his agents raided the tion's offices, and seized and documents, medical reference nd furniture. Its office in Tehran n dubbed a "nest of spies" and d by "partisans of Allah."

Friday the regime's strongman, ni Rafsanjani, invited the dis- d doctors to come and collect assports and leave the country. han 10,000 doctors have left Iran he revolution in 1979. Mr. Raf- said privileges enjoyed by doc- the Islamic republic were "of l proportion."

The Iran Medical Association has been a longtime critic of the government's health and social welfare policies. It accuses the mullahs of gross interference in medical affairs and the importing of drugs that have passed the date of use. Last month it warned that the country could face a cholera epidemic in the southeastern provinces.

The final clash came in June when the ayatollah's candidates at the association's general elections received less than 300 votes, while a list of independent candidates led by Dr. Hafizi won more than 11,000 votes.

The association's spokesmen say that a first strike last week and a resumed strike this Monday and Tuesday are not political but aimed at "focusing public attention on the sorry state of health and medical services in the country."

The doctors' grievances include:

- The decision by the Islamic authorities to promulgate a new law controlling the affairs of the IMA and putting at its head an unelected functionary.
- Islamic interference with treatment of patients, forcing doctors to refuse treatment to opponents of the regime.
- The declaration by the regime that the practice of certain fields of medicine, in particular that of gynecology by male doctors, is "dishonorable and Satanic."
- The reference of allegations of malpractice against doctors to clerical courts headed by a cleric with no more than 10 years' education.
- A general lowering of standards at both nursing and medical schools, and the fact that doctors are now often obliged to do the work of nurses.

The strike has attracted widespread support from nurses, pharmacists and dentists throughout Iran. Two of the ayatollah's own doctors, Dr. Parviz Lolavar and Dr. Mahmoud Neshat, have reportedly joined the strike.

Iran's striking doctors have appealed to colleagues in Europe and the United States to support their action.

MANOUCHEHR GANJI.
Paris.

The First 'First World War'

In his moving opinion column " 'Conventional' Slaughter at the Somme" *(July 7)* on World War I — which the French historian Raymond Cartier called "Europe's civil war" — George F. Will mentions that "in 1919 the reading public was shocked by the title of a book: 'The First World War.' " I wonder if this was Laurence Stallings' 1933 book of that title — a somber collection of photos with suitably caustic captions, as expected from the playwright of "What Price Glory?" I read it as a schoolboy when it was marketed in Britain by Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express as part of its anti-war campaign. It is the first mention of "first" world war that I have come across; in the immediate post-1918 years people still seemed to believe it was "the war to end wars."

FREDERICK B. TURNER.
La Croix-de-Rozon, Switzerland.

Out of the Frying Pan …

American tourists, we are told, are forsaking Europe this summer in fear that Europe is unsafe, preferring the safety of American resorts. Anyone who was on St. Thomas Island, in the U.S. Virgin Islands, on April 25 is entitled to wonder at it all. A convoy of buses from the French cruise ship Mermoz was attacked by a crowd of youths.

According to the captain's report, passengers were robbed at knife point and necklaces were wrenched from the necks of elderly passengers. Four passengers required medical attention. The ship's Canadian social hostess testified that one of the island's senior police officers told her, "Just consider yourself lucky you're alive." There was little mention of this in the press.

DAVID WINGEATE PIKE.
Paris.

Leaders Less Than Human

For years I have read with consternation in the International Herald Tribune the opinion columns of Stephen F. Cohen, presenting Soviet leaders as well-intentioned and human. But this time the provocation is incredible *("Within Confines of Soviet System, Some Officials Are Dissenting," July 11)*. To dare contend that fear to criticize the government is similar in the Soviet Union and the United States is either dramatic ignorance or the result of a political attachment to communism. Today even children know that any criticism of his powerful masters by a Soviet citizen is a passport for the gulag.

T. de VILLARDI.
Paris.

Fixed and Flapping Wings

Laurence Goldstein's "When We Dream of Flight We Soar on Wings of Envy" *(Meanwhile, July 3)* is brilliant. However, his interpretations of the significance of Paul MacCready's powered pterosaur are one-dimensional. They are set in a literary rather than a historical and technical context.

Historically, those involved in the first efforts to explore man-made flight were divided into two camps: one consisting of those who sought to imitate birds and bats, by flapping wings; and those who did not. Leonardo da Vinci was one of the few polyvalent inventors, considering lighter-than-air flight, helicopters and flapping wings.

When successful flight was attained, the fixed-wing camp won, effectively pigeonholing centuries of research. Yet a paradox remained. Birds, bats and pterosaurs are, or were, aerodynamically unstable. They have no vertical stabilizers. This combination endows them with a phenomenal degree of maneuverability, all controlled by the instincts and reflexes of a tiny mind. These creatures never crash from aerodynamic or structural failure. And despite the advent of the computer, the fixed-wing human-controlled variant has its limitations. This line of development is not "responsive" and, after 100 years, is nearing the end of its development.

Do not view Mr. McCready as "swollen with hubris." He is a true, idealistic pioneer of the next generation of flight.

BRINSLEY BEST.
Paris.

lice and Protesters Battle in Seoul, inging an End to a 2-Month Truce

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

UL — Thousands of riot and opponents of the gov- t battled Saturday in a ng and entertainment dis- f central Seoul after the Korean authorities banned a alled to protest alleged tor- prisoners.

violence shattered a truce shed two months ago be- the government and the pposition group, the New Democratic Party, when the nent bowed to the party's is to discuss revision of the tion.

r members of the opposi- rty were in the crowds that he ban Saturday and were ed. A party vice president lly suffered minor injuries ing hit by a gas canister, number of party members rested. The government said as a member of the National ly.

Dae Jung, an opposition was put under house arrest ty to stop him from attend- rally.

day night, hundreds of op- a party members began a their national headquarters al to protest the govern- actions. The opposition par- reined in its street demon- s after the constitutional gan in the assembly.

police said Sunday that d arrested 38 persons after tests, Reuters reported from

violence Saturday led some rs of the camp to suggest new strategy was needed.

nk it is time for us to reopen ggle outside the assembly," m said Saturday night in a ne interview.

rally was to have been held ongdong Cathedral, seat of man Catholic archdiocese.

the government declared e true purpose of the rally was to "disseminate false rumors, thereby misleading and agitating the public." It said the rally was "likely to greatly set back the progress of democracy now under way in Korea in a calm atmosphere."

Government officials also said that Cardinal Stephen Kim had not given permission for use of the cathedral. Opposition leaders said he had. Police arrested some of the rally's organizers for questioning.

About 2,000 riot police and plainclothesmen were bused to the Gothic cathedral Saturday morning to seal it off. A roughly equal number of oppositionists, many of them students, came anyway.

At one spot, opposition politicians and a Catholic priest forced their way through police lines. At another, students attacked police with umbrellas, kicks and punches. The police fired tear-gas canisters and charged into the crowd.

Later, other dissidents sat on the pavement under a light drizzle, singing anti-government songs, tossing leaflets into the air and taunting the police, who stood a few yards away.

Tens of thousands of shoppers who thronged to the fashionable boutiques, theaters and coffee shops of the Myongdong area were caught by the gas. They went about their business with handkerchiefs over their mouths.

South Korean officials maintain that the government wants to promote democracy but that a threat from North Korea necessitates a firm grip on public order.

Kim Dae Jung and other critics cite actions such as those Saturday as evidence that the government is not sincere about moving away from authoritarianism.

Violent battles between students and police are an almost daily occurrence in South Korea when universities are in session. But demonstrations in central Seoul involving party members are rare.

The Seoul newspaper Joong-ang Ilbo reported that about 12 opposition leaders in addition to Mr. Kim were put under house arrest Saturday and that 20 party members were arrested on the street.

Kim Young Sam, an adviser to the party, and the party president, Lee Min Woo, went to the police lines, Kim Dae Jung said, and were teargassed. The party vice president, Yang Sun Jik, was reported to have been struck on the abdomen by a canister and treated at a hospital.

The protests grew from allegations by a 22-year-old woman that she had been sexually abused by a South Korean policeman while being interrogated last month about her alleged role in clandestine labor organizing.

The New Korea Democratic Party and other opposition groups took up her cause, forming a lawyers' committee to help her.

Government prosecutors conducted an investigation. Earlier this week they said they had found that during the interrogation, a policemen had struck the woman on the breasts six to eight times after forcing her to remove her jacket, and had used offensive language.

But the prosecutors concluded that this did not constitute sexual abuse. The woman's accusation was "a routine tactic used by student radicals to promote their ideological cause," the government said, while adding that the policeman had been dismissed.

The opposition denounced the investigation as a whitewash and called the protest rally.

Sponsors included the opposition party, Protestant and Catholic clergy, human rights groups and other dissident organizations.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, said in a report this year that it had received numerous reports of physical abuse of prisoners during interrogation but that it knew of only two cases of officials being prosecuted.

Raid Found Sikh Office, Police Say

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Punjab security forces have reported discovering the headquarters of a Sikh extremist group along the Indian-Pakistani border, according to the Press Trust of India.

The news agency quoted the police chief of the Amritsar district, M.I. Alam, as having said that the headquarters was uncovered in marshlands during raids Saturday by 2,000 paramilitary troops and police officers using helicopters, motorboats and bulldozers.

Mr. Alam quoted extremist pamphlets as saying that Mand, where the headquarters was found, was the capital of Khalistan (Land of the Pure), the independent nation that militant Sikhs are fighting to set up in northern India.

The police said in Chandigarh, capital of Punjab, that 180 suspected extremists had been arrested in the raids, in the Amritsar, Karputhala and Ferozepur districts, all longtime extremist strongholds.

Security forces were said to have hacked through thick grass to reach Mand, between the Sutlej and Beas rivers. Mr. Alam did not say how many people had been arrested there, but the police reported finding workshops for repairing weapons, five pistols, a large quantity of ammunition and some illicit liquor stills.

India has accused Pakistan of allowing extremists to take shelter across the border, an assertion the Pakistanis deny.

Nearly 450 people have been killed this year in extremist violence, which has frequently spilled over into clashes between Sikhs and minority Hindus in Punjab.

Two suspected extremists who confessed to killing a local leader of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party were arrested in Batala, the Press Trust said.

Hindus and members of Congress (I) have been frequent targets of the extremists.

Bhutto Party Prepares New Disruptions

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — Three months after returning to Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto is said to be stepping up her effort to drive President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq from office by organizing disruptions in the streets later this year.

Officials in Miss Bhutto's organization, the Pakistan People's Party, said last week that 150,000 "doves of democracy" had been recruited to lead a nationwide protest against the government by blocking streets, closing stores and encouraging strikes.

"We don't have guns in our hands," said Jahangir Badar, president of the Punjab province branch of the Pakistan People's Party, "but we can protest according to the popular ways introduced in all the democratic countries of the world."

Miss Bhutto said in an interview that she could not disclose the timing or the details of the protests, but she promised that they would be peaceful.

"We don't want to rush things or push things, because we want to be firmly in control," she said. "There will be no anarchy or chaos."

But politicians close to Miss Bhutto say her strategy is to create such a disruptive situation that the police will be unable to handle it, so that General Zia will be forced to call in the army.

In such an event, these politicians say, Miss Bhutto hopes the army will force General Zia from office and schedule immediate elections rather than fire on Pakistani citizens, particularly in Punjab, the home province of most soldiers.

"Despite the lifting of martial law," a close adviser to Miss Bhutto said, "a small group of decision-makers are still calling the shots in this country. If there is chaos, they will turn to Zia and say, 'Out you go.' The army will never fire on its own people."

In effect, Miss Bhutto and her aides appear to be working to force history to repeat itself, since anti-government street disruptions were what provoked the army to overthrow Miss Bhutto's father, Prime

S.M. Zahid/The Associated Press

Benazir Bhutto, the Pakistani opposition leader, laying flowers at the grave of her brother, Shahnawaz, in Larkana. Mr. Bhutto was found dead in Cannes, France, on July 18, 1985.

Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in 1977.

At that time General Zia carried out the coup as army chief of staff, a title he has retained even though he lifted martial law on Dec. 30 after eight and a half years. Mr. Bhutto was executed in 1979 on a disputed murder-conspiracy charge.

Miss Bhutto, 33, spent most of the time after her father's overthrow in detention or exile. She returned to the country in April and now is widely recognized as the most popular leader of the opposition to General Zia.

Her popularity seemed underscored by the presence of hundreds of thousands of people at each of several rallies conducted around the country after her return.

The rallies were halted in May. But Miss Bhutto's current organizational drive behind the scenes comes at a time when General Zia and the man he picked to serve as prime minister, Mohammed Khan Junejo, have expressed increasing confidence in their ability to withstand her challenges.

Mr. Junejo, who paid an official visit to the United States last week, has repeatedly warned that Miss Bhutto and her associates face arrest if they try to disrupt life in Pakistan.

The prime minister dismissed Miss Bhutto's influence recently by declaring that a series of rallies she sponsored on July 5 were "a flop." The rallies were held to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the coup by General Zia in which her father was overthrown.

Pakistani leaders say the fact that Miss Bhutto can travel and organize her party is evidence that the country has moved toward a measure of representative government, if not outright democracy.

The parliament in which Mr. Junejo serves was elected last year, but organized political parties were barred from taking part. Miss Bhutto's party is generally viewed as the country's strongest political organization.

Despite their expressions of confidence, many government officials are known to be concerned about what may happen if Miss Bhutto appeals to the people who turned out at her rallies to step up the drive to topple the government.

In addition, many of those sympathetic to her cause worry that her tactics will lead to her arrest and an army crackdown. The army could well force out General Zia in these circumstances, these people say, but instead of calling elections might simply reimpose martial law.

In interviews in Lahore and other cities many political figures who oppose General Zia also criticized Miss Bhutto for moving too fast and for failing to draw support from other anti-Zia strongholds.

"She is extremely arrogant, with practically no experience," said Khwaja Kharuddin, leader of an anti-Zia faction of the Moslem League. "People are disillusioned with her because she is trying to go it alone."

Miss Bhutto has come under particular criticism for removing several leaders of her party who had been supporters of her father but who she believed had betrayed the opposition to General Zia by flirting with the government.

Principal among those dismissed was Mustafa Ghulam Jatoi, leader of the party in Sind, the Bhutto home province. The Bhutto and Jatoi families are major landowners who have wielded political power for generations.

As a result of Mr. Jatoi's removal, many critics say, Miss Bhutto has alienated elders in other parties that have long opposed General Zia.

In addition, Miss Bhutto is said to have stirred concern among business interests that she would follow the socialist policies of her father. Others say she has angered supporters on the left by failing to criticize the United States.

Pirates Stab 7 in Bangladesh

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Pirates stabbed seven policemen and threw them from a ferry into the Meghna River, the police said Sunday.

iled N.Y. Times Reporter to See Wife, Diplomats in Beijing

Reuters

ING — John F. Burns, the ork Times correspondent s been detained by the Chi- lice on suspicion of spying, allowed to see his wife and y officers Monday morning. e officials told the British y on Sunday.

mbassy spokesman said the e had given no reason for the in granting access to Mr. Burns, who holds dual British-Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Burns was detained Thursday on charges arising from a trip through central China earlier this month.

The embassy received formal notice of Mr. Burns's detention Friday afternoon. Under terms of a Chinese-British consular agreement signed in 1984, access to him should be granted within two days.

Mr. Burns's wife, Jane Scott-Long, said she had pressed the police for the right to visit him Sunday but had been told it would be "difficult."

The executive editor of The Times, A.M. Rosenthal, arrived Saturday in Beijing to try to negotiate Mr. Burns's release and said he believed the detention resulted from a misunderstanding.

Chinese officials have told the embassy that Mr. Burns was being held on suspicion of "entering an area forbidden to foreigners, gathering intelligence information and espionage."

Mr. Burns, 41, is in the Pao Ju Detention Center, a large complex surrounded by high walls and electrified wires in northern Beijing.

With two companions, Mr. Burns traveled by motorbike through parts of central China early this month, tracing the steps of the American journalist Edgar Snow, who, in 1936, visited the Chinese Communist leaders in Shaanxi province.

Mr. Burns is the first foreign journalist to be detained in China on suspicion of spying since Deng Xiaoping rose to power in 1979.

In the late 1960s, a Reuters correspondent, Anthony Grey, was held under house arrest in Beijing for 26 months in retaliation for the arrest in Hong Kong of Chinese correspondents allegedly involved in riots there.

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277.
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

RECENT ISSUES

July 17

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Str/Conv	Issue Price	Mid Price	Yield
ecu 75	Eec Europ Econom Com	7¾ %	'94 Jul	s	100	99½	7.46
dm 300	Mitsubishi Chemic W/w	1¼ %	'93 Jul	s	100	98	1.55
$ 125	Saskatchewan Prov	7½ %	'97 Jul	s	100	98¼	7.93
dm 45	Renown Look Inc W/w	1¼ %	'91 Jul	s	100	104½	.35
$ 150	Liberty Mutual Cap Co	8½ %	'96 Jul	s	101	100½	8.42
dm 500	World Bank	6 %	'96 Jul	s	99¼	98¾	6.15
dm 60	Lindt & Sprungli W/w	2 %	'93 Jul	s	100	103	1.55
$ 300	Denmark	8¾ %	'91 Jul	s	100½	101	8.69
$ 200	Aetna Life & Casualty	7¾ %	'16 Jul	s	101	97½	7.97
$ 200	Ford Motor Credit Co	8 %	'89 Jul	s	100⅝	101	7.61
y 20000	Citicorp	6¼ %	'93 Jul	s	101¼	99¼	6.39
$ 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7¾ %	'96 Jul	s	98⅝	98	8.05
$ 200	General Motors Accept	8 %	'94 Jul	s	100¼	98	8.35
ecu 55	Gillette Company	7½ %	'93 Jul	s	100¼	100⅛	7.38
dm 250	Enel Ente Naz Energia	5⅝ %	'91 Jul	s	100	98⅝	6.14
$ 150	Sweden	8½ %	'94 Jul	s	99½	101¼	7.91
dm 100	Mc Dermott	6½ %	'91 Jul	s	99¾	98¾	6.77
dm 150	Council Of Europe	6⅛ %	'94 Jul	s	100	98¼	6.30
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6⅛ %	'96 Jul	s	99½	101¾	5.89
$ 150	Marks & Spencer Finan	8¼ %	'96 Jul	s	100¼	100¾	8.15
dm 150	Norsk Data W/w	3 %	'93 Jul	s	100	99	3.14
dm 150	Norsk Data X/w	3 %	'93 Jul	s		78½	4.99
dm 200	Banque Exter D'algeri	6¾ %	'92 Jul	s	100	97¾	7.23
$ 200	General Motors Accept	8½ %	'93 Jun	s	101	101⅛	8.23
$ 150	World Bank	8½ %	'14 Jun	s	100¼	95	8.98
y 45000	Australia	5½ %	'91 Jun	s	101½	98¼	5.92
y 22000	General Motors Corp	5⅝ %	'91 Jun	s	101½	98	6.23
dm 100	Eurofima	6¼ %	'96 Jun	s	100	100⅝	6.13
dm 100	Intershop O/s Fin W/w	2¾ %	'96 Jul	s	100	97½	2.81
dm 100	Intershop O/s Fin X/w	2¾ %	'96 Jul	s		71½	4.78

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
$ 120	Australia	8½	'86 Oct	100	8.82		8.50
$ 100	Australia	11¼	'90 Oct	113	7.55		9.96
$ 60	Australia	8⅝	'91 Oct	100	8.01	7.55	8.59
$ 200	Australia	11	'95 May	115	8.51		9.57
$ 300	Australia	11½	'95 Oct	118⅝	8.50		9.69
$ 100	Australia	11⅝	'98 Oct	120	8.87		9.69
$ 100	Australia	11¼	'00 May	115¼	9.25		9.76
$ 25	Alcan Australia	8½	'89 Apr	100	8.47		8.50
$ 60	Alcoa Of Australia	10	'89 Jun	104½	9.76		9.55
$ 80	Alcoa Of Australia	11	'92 Jul	108	9.44		10.28
$ 75	Australian Ind Dev Co	11	'89 Feb	107¼	7.65		10.24
$ 35	Austrawias	8	'87 Jul	99⅛	8.84	8.82	8.06
$ 30	Broken Hill Pty	8⅜	'87 Apr	100	8.22	8.21	8.25
$ 150	Broken Hill Pty	14⅝	'89 May	108⅝	11.97		13.47
$ 100	Broken Hill Pty	12	'90 Jan	105	10.18		11.43
$ 30	Broken Hill Pty	10	'90 May	100½	9.81	9.76	9.95
$ 150	Broken Hill Pty	10	'92 Dec	106⅝	8.59		9.38
$ 40	Comalco Invest Europe	10⅛	'91 Jul	101	9.89	9.84	10.15
$ 100	Commonwealth Bk Austr	12⅝	'89 Nov	113	7.72		10.95
$ 100	Commonwealth Bk Austr	10	'93 Nov	110	8.12		9.09
$ 75	Csr Limited	16	'89 Jul	117	9.35		13.68
$ 35	K Mart Finance	9	'86 Oct	100	8.69		9.00
$ 100	Mount Isa Finance	13¾	'87 Jul	105	8.28		13.10
$ 100	Mount Isa Finance	11	'95 Dec	108	9.65		10.19
$ 50	National Austr Bank	11¼	'90 Apr	106½	9.10		10.56
$ 140	Qantas Airways	10⅝	'95 Jul	111¼	8.86		9.55
$ 97	Qantas Airways	8⅜	'96 Mar	101⅝	8.49		8.51
$ 100	Queensland	11⅛	'89 Dec	108¾	7.98		10.26
$ 100	Queensland	8	'91 Jan	97	8.23		8.25
$ 100	Queensland	10¼	'95 Aug	107⅝	8.85		9.54
$ 50	Rural Industries Bank	12	'91 Feb	107	7.45		11.01
$ 100	South Austr Gover Fin	8⅝	'93 Mar	101¾	8.26		8.48
$ 100	State Bk New S Wales	11⅞	'90 Jan	110¾	8.23		10.32
$ 100	State Bk South Austr	10⅝	'92 Feb	109¼	8.44		9.69
$ 100	State Bk South Austr	8¾	'93 Feb	102⅝	8.46		9.00
$ 100	State Elec Com Victor	10	'92 Nov	108⅝	8.56		9.37
$ 20	Tnt Overseas Finance	9	'87 Aug	100½	8.47	7.93	8.96
$ 100	Treasury New S Wales	11¾	'90 May	111	8.23		10.59
$ 100	Victoria Public Autho	11¼	'92 Apr	112⅝	8.96		10.25
$ 100	Victoria Public Autho	8⅝	'96 Oct	98	8.97		8.55
$ 50	Western Mining Corp	9	'92 Oct	100	8.98	8.99	9.00
$ 100	Westpac Intl Finance	11	'90 May	108	8.43		10.19
	AUSTRIA						
$ 100	Austria	15½	'88 Mar	112⅝	7.12		13.74
$ 50	Austria	8¾	'90 Aug	101	8.44	8.41	8.66
$ 100	Austria	13⅝	'92 Jul	125⅛	8.07		10.86
$ 200	Austria	11½	'95 Jan	117¾	8.77		9.55
$ 100	Austria	9½	'96 Mar	105½	8.66		9.00
$ 100	Austrian Control Bank	11⅝	'90 Jun	110⅝	7.98		10.50
$ 175	Austrian Control Bank	10	'91 Apr	109¼	7.53		9.13
$ 50	Austrian Control Bank	15⅝	'92 Apr	128¾	8.74		11.80
$ 50	Austrian Control Bank	12	'94 Dec	120⅝	8.90		9.94
$ 50	Creditanstalt-Bankver	16⅝	'88 Jun	108¾	7.19		14.14
$ 100	Creditanstalt-Ban X/w	14	'88 Jul	111	7.55		12.61
$ 100	Creditanstalt-Bankver	11¼	'90 Jul	108½	8.47		10.47
$ 75	Creditanstalt-Bankver	15⅛	'90 Jul	114	11.81		13.60
$ 100	Creditanstalt-Bankver	16⅝	'91 May	[illegible]	9.19		11.89
$ 100	Donaukraftwerke Ag	11⅝	'90 Feb	112¾	7.45		10.29
$ 50	Giroz Bank Sparkassen	13⅛	'89 Sep	117¾	8.49		11.20
$ 75	Giroz Bank Sparkassen	13¼	'91 May	117¾	8.86		11.30
$ 75	Postsparkasse	12⅝	'89 Apr	110	8.82		11.14
$ 50	Tauernautobahn Ag	9⅞	'97 Mar	101½	8.13	8.12	9.52
$ 50	Trans Austria Gasltg	7½	'88 Jan	97	8.18	8.62	7.85
$ 47	Vienna City	12⅝	'92 Oct	118	8.43		10.38
$ 50	Zentralsparkasse-Kommerz	11⅝	'90 Feb	110	8.82		10.56
	BELGIUM						
$ 200	Belgium	8¼	'91 Mar	98⅝	8.41		8.44
$ 300	Belgium	7¾	'91 Apr	96⅝	8.80		8.01
	CANADA						
$ 750	Canada	14⅝	'87 Jun	108⅝	4.65		13.48

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	FRANCE						
$ 20	Banque Franc Com Ext	9	'89 Mar	102	8.10	7.42	8.82
$ 100	Banque Indosuez	15	'89 May	116	8.38		12.93
$ 60	Banque Indosuez	15¼	'89 Aug	117½	8.55		12.98
$ 100	Banque Indosuez	11⅝	'92 Sep	112½	8.89		10.33
$ 100	Banque National Paris	9⅝	'90 Dec	103½	8.61		9.30
$ 125	Banque National Paris	8¾	'93 Apr	101¼	8.38		8.60
$ 100	Caisse Centr Coop Eco	15¾	'92 Jun	135½	8.72		11.72
$ 75	Caisse Centr Coop Eco	12⅝	'95 Sep	117½	9.65	9.03	10.74
$ 100	Caisse Franc Matieres	12.35	'96 Nov	106	11.31		11.65
$ 50	Caisse Nat Autoroutes	9¼	'91 Sep	101¼	8.92	8.66	9.14
$ 85	Caisse Nat Autoroutes	12¾	'95 May	106	11.60		12.03
$ 75	Caisse Nat Autoroutes	15⅛	'96 Jun	115⅝	12.41		13.19
$ 75	Caisse Nat Autoroutes	15⅞	'97 Mar	119½	12.44	11.28	13.28
$ 125	Caisse Nat Cred Agric	11¼	'90 Jan	110	7.85		10.23
$ 125	Caisse Nat Cred Agric	10	'90 Oct	107½	7.84		9.30
$ 100	Caisse Nat Cred Agric	13¼	'91 May	120⅝	7.99		11.00
$ 125	Caisse Nat Cred Agric	11½	'92 Apr	115	8.18		10.00
$ 125	Caisse Nat Cred Agric	7½	'96 May	95⅝	8.14		7.84
$ 125	Caisse Nat Energie	11⅝	'95 Feb	120⅝	8.26		9.73
$ 100	Caisse Nat Telecomm	13¾	'91 Jun	122⅝	8.01		11.21
$ 75	Caisse Nat Telecomm	9	'93 May	102⅝	8.44		8.76
$ 100	Cie Fin De Paribas	13⅞	'89 Sep	108	10.72		12.85
$ 100	Credit Commerc France	7¾	'90 May	99	8.05		7.83
$ 100	Credit Equipem Petit M	7¾	'96 May	96⅝	8.24		8.01
$ 200	Credit Foncier Fr X/w	10⅞	'91 May	112½	7.67		9.67
$ 200	Credit Foncier France	12½	'92 Jul	120⅝	8.05		10.36
$ 200	Credit Lyonnais	9	'91 Feb	104	7.91		8.65
$ 100	Credit National	8⅛	'86 Dec	100½	7.05	7.04	8.46
$ 150	Credit National	9⅛	'93 Feb	105	8.10		8.69
$ 50	Electricite France	8½	'87 Jun	100	8.45		8.50
$ 125	Electricite France	10	'88 Jul	101	9.41		9.90
$ 100	Electricite Franc X/w	14⅜	'87 Apr	116	7.66		12.39
$ 100	Electricite France	11⅛	'93 May	116⅝	7.90		9.56
$ 225	Electricite France	10	'95 Jul	108½	8.48		9.22
$ 100	Electricite France	10⅛	'95 Dec	108	9.06		9.61
$ 150	Elf Aquitaine	12	'90 Nov	111	8.81		10.81
$ 175	Gaz De France	12¼	'93 May	117¼	8.76		10.45
$ 50	Michelin	7½	'88 Feb	99¼	7.97	7.99	7.56
$ 125	Michelin	10	'94 Aug	101	9.81	9.77	9.90
$ 60	Michelin O/s	9¼	'88 Sep	100½	8.96	8.83	9.20
$ 40	Port Authorities	9	'91 Nov	100	8.98	8.98	9.00
$ 75	Sncf Nat Chemins Fer	13	'91 Feb	104⅝	11.59	11.12	12.43
$ 100	Sncf Nat Chemins Fer	11½	'93 Mar	117½	7.99		9.79
$ 150	Sncf Nat Chemins Fer	7¼	'96 Jan	98	8.05		7.91
	GERMANY						
$ 150	Basf Finance Europe	9⅝	'89 Feb	103	8.48		9.59
$ 235	Basf Finance Europe	3	'91 Apr	94½	3.48		3.17
$ 145	Basf Overzee X/w	11	'88 Mar	105	7.55		10.48
$ 150	Bayer Intl Financ X/w	10½	'87 Jun	102½	7.54		10.24
$ 280	Bayer Intl Financ X/w	7¼	'89 Feb	99½	7.44		7.29
$ 75	Bayerische Vereinsbk	13¼	'89 Oct	114	8.38		11.62
$ 50	Bmw O/s Enterprises	10⅝	'91 May	109	8.26		9.75
$ 100	Commerzbank Finance	13⅛	'89 Oct	106¾	10.53		12.30
$ 100	Commerzbank Finance	11½	'90 Jan	110	8.08		10.45
$ 100	Commerzbank Finance	11	'91 Mar	110	8.21		10.00
$ 100	Commerzbank Intl X/w	7	'91 Jun	98¾	7.72		7.09
$ 50	Degussa Intl Fin X/w	8¼	'93 May	100	8.24		8.25
$ 100	Deutsche Bank Finance	11⅝	'87 Oct	104½	7.74		11.12
$ 300	Deutsche Bank Finance	14¼	'89 Aug	116⅝	7.91		12.21
$ 200	Deutsche Bank Finance	13½	'89 Sep	114⅝	7.97		11.76
$ 150	Deutsche Bank Finance	9¼	'96 Mar	105	8.46		8.81
$ 100	Deutsche Bank Lux X/w	6¼	'91 May	94	7.76		6.65
$ 110	Deutsche Siedlungs Bk	7½	'96 Apr	93⅝	8.44		7.99
$ 100	Dresdner Finance	11	'90 Apr	109	8.09		10.09
$ 100	Dresdner Finance	10½	'92 Oct	110½	8.26		9.50
$ 125	Hoechst Finance X/w	6⅛	'89 Jul	98¼	8.23		7.01
$ 85	Hoechst Finance X/w	8	'93 Feb	99½	8.97		8.04
$ 250	Siemens Western X/w	7⅝	'90 Mar	99⅝	7.81		7.77
$ 70	Veba Intl Finance X/w	8	'93 Dec	99½	8.88		8.04
$ 150	Volkswagen Overseas	7¼	'87 May	99	8.99		7.32
$ 100	Westlb Finance	11⅞	'90 Dec	112	8.47		10.60
	ICELAND						
$ 30	Iceland	9	'87 Feb	100	8.83	8.82	9.00
$ 50	Iceland	12¾	'92 Dec	107½	11.02	10.37	11.86
	IRELAND						
$ 150	Ireland	9⅝	'96 Mar	100⅝	8.81		9.56
	ITALY						
$ 80	Consorzio Di Credito	7½	'90 Jan	100	7.48	7.48	7.50
$ 50	Ent Ente Naz Idrocar	7	'88 Jan	98	8.42	8.07	7.14
	JAPAN						
$ 100	Bank Of Tokyo Curacao	13⅝	'89 Sep	114⅝	7.71		11.90
$ 125	Bank Of Tokyo Curacao	11	'90 Apr	108⅝	7.84		10.62
$ 100	Bank Of Tokyo Curacao	11⅞	'90 Dec	114	7.96		10.42
$ 100	Bank Of Tokyo Curacao	13⅝	'91 Jun	122⅝	7.92		11.11
$ 50	Chugoku Electr Power	13⅜	'89 Aug	111½	8.94		12.00

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$ 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	10⅝	'94 Nov	110⅝	8.45		9.59
$ 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	12	'95 Apr	122½	8.28		9.80
$ 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7⅛	'96 Jul	98	8.65		7.91
$ 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	13	'96 Aug	121¼	9.61	8.63	10.72
$ 40	Eurofima	8½	'88 Jan	100⅝	7.97	7.87	8.44
$ 20	Eurofima	7½	'88 Feb	99½	7.80	7.78	7.54
$ 25	Eurofima	8⅝	'89 Jan	100½	8.23	8.07	8.46
$ 75	Eurofima	12½	'89 Oct	112⅝	7.85		11.09
$ 100	Eurofima	12½	'91 May	117	8.06		10.68
$ 100	Eurofima	10	'95 Jul	109½	8.45		9.13
$ 100	Eurofima	9¼	'96 Mar	106½	8.24		8.69
$ 55	Inter-American Dev Bk	15½	'87 Dec	108⅛	8.64		13.57
$ 150	Inter-American Dev Bk	12⅝	'91 Nov	119⅝	8.12		10.69
$ 100	Inter-American Dev Bk	11	'92 Dec	111	8.67	8.40	9.91
$ 150	Inter-American Dev Bk	10½	'95 Sep	113⅝	8.29		9.23
$ 200	Inter-American Dev Bk	9⅝	'95 Dec	110¼	8.25		8.96

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$ 15	Ward Foods O/s Capita	6⅞	'88 Nov	89	16.94	16.49	7.77
$ 125	Pemex Petroleos Mexic	11⅜	'88 Jul	91	17.28	18.27	12.44
$ 30	Mexico	8⅜	'91 Dec	80	13.52	14.44	10.54
$ 40	Mexico	8½	'87 Mar	97	13.32	13.35	8.76
$ 50	Usx O/s Finance	13½	'88 Oct	101	12.88	12.51	13.37
$ 65	Eec Europ Econom Com	14⅝	'93 Apr	106½	13.20	12.43	13.85
$ 25	South Africa	7¾	'87 Dec	95	11.71	11.95	8.16
$ 75	Sncf Nat Chemins Fer	13	'91 Feb	104⅝	11.59	11.12	12.43
$ 75	Forsmarks Kraftgrupp	13¾	'92 Oct	108	11.83	11.83	12.73
cs$ 25	Ise Canadian Finance	10	'86 Aug	99	34.49	37.74	10.10
dm 100	Basf Transatlantica	7½	'87 May	91½	19.98	20.01	8.20
£ 30	Sdr Develop Regional	15½	'92 Apr	105¼	14.05	13.32	14.73
£ 12	Rothschild Inv Holdin	14½	'90 Aug	104	13.15	13.15	13.94
nkr 100	Norges Hypotekforenin	10½	'88 Apr	98¼	11.59	11.99	10.69

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$ 50	Dome Petroleum	10	'94 Jul	88½	12.24	12.77	11.30
$ 50	Ingersoll-Rand Intl	13¼	'95 Oct	107	11.53	11.58	12.38
$ 75	Caisse Nat Autoroutes	15⅞	'97 Mar	119½	12.44	11.28	13.28
$ 100	Alaska Housing Fin Co	11¾	'94 Feb	104	10.92	10.98	11.30
$ 75	Intl Standard Electri	12	'96 Mar	106½	10.86	10.47	11.27
$ 40	Ottawa-Carleton	14¾	'97 Jun	121	11.30	9.86	12.19
$ 125	Michelin	10	'94 Aug	101	9.81	9.77	9.90
$ 50	Macmillan Bloedel	9¼	'93 Mar	98½	9.54	9.58	9.39
$ 100	Equitable-Lord Realty	10⅜	'97 Dec	107⅛	9.35	9.34	9.74
cs$ 50	Canadian Utilities	17	'96 Dec	120	13.30	12.53	14.17
cs$ 40	Royal Bank Of Canada	11	'94 May	110	9.99	9.98	10.00
£ 30	Indust Bank Japan Fin	11⅝	'95 Dec	109⅞	10.06	9.51	10.65
ecu 60	Industrial Bk Finland	9	'95 Oct	104⅝	8.23	8.07	8.57
ecu 60	Giroz Bank Sparkassen	10½	'93 Dec	112⅝	8.14	8.04	9.33

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$ 175	Mexico	18½	'97 Jul	102	18.07		18.14
$ 75	Pemex Petroleos Mexic	17½	'86 Nov	99	20.97		17.68
$ 60	Gulf States O/s Finan	17½	'88 Oct	102	16.33		17.16
$ 75	Transcanada Pipelines	17¾	'88 Oct	103½	15.63		17.15
$ 75	Ohio Edison Finance	15	'88 Oct	100½	15.41		14.91
$ 75	Genstar	17½	'89 Oct	104	15.73		16.83
$ 50	Winnipeg City	17	'86 Oct	101	[illegible]		16.87
$ 100	Tenneco Intl	17	'89 Oct	102⅝	15.91		16.57
$ 220	World Bank	16¼	'86 Sep	100	15.46		16.25
cs$ 60	Hudsons Bay	18	'87 Nov	101	14.81		17.82
cs$ 50	Quebec Province	18	'87 Oct	102⅝	15.19		17.53
cs$ 50	Nacional Financiera	17¾	'87 Mar	101½	14.89		17.49
cs$ 40	Canadian Pacific	17¾	'87 Nov	102⅝	15.50		17.36
cs$ 100	Feder Business Dev Bk	17¾	'86 Oct	102⅝	8.94		17.36

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$ 50	Nordic Investment Bk	11⅝	'87 Dec	105	7.33		10.71
$ 75	Nordic Investment Bk	10⅜	'88 Feb	104⅝	4.52		9.79
$ 25	Nordic Investment Bk	8⅝	'88 May	97	10.60		8.82
$ 75	Nordic Investment Bk	11⅝	'90 Nov	106	9.58		11.00
$ 220	World Bank	16¼	'86 Sep	100	15.46		16.25

ZERO-COUPON BONDS

July 17

Security	Final Maturity	Original Offering Amt	Original Offering Year	Original Offering Price	Offered Price
American Intl Group	15 Aug 2004	$750	1984	12	20½
Asian Develop Bank	31 Aug 2004	$1000	1984	10½	20
Atlantic Richfield Os	4 Feb 1992	$500	1982	25¾	63
Baker Intl Finance	25 Feb 1992	$225	1982	24.70	57
Beatrice Foods O/s	9 Feb 1992	$250	1982	25½	57
Belgium	29 Apr 1996	dm 300	1986	52.60	55
Campbell Soup O/s Fin	21 Apr 1992	$200	1982	27	64
Caterpillar Fin Serv	11 Aug 1992	$200	1982	24	60
Caterpillar Fin Serv	11 Feb 1994	$140	1982	19.94	52½
Centrust Savings Bank	15 Feb 2010	$1200	1985	5.915	12
Commerzbank	22 May 1995	dm 300	1985	50	69¾
Commerzbank	4 Aug 2000	dm 200	1985	33½	42
Connecticut Mut Life	11 Sep 2009	$715	1985	10.80	20¾
Du Pont Overseas Cap	11 Feb 1990	$300	1982	33.50	75¾
Exportfinans	3 Oct 1994	$360	1984	32¾	51¾
Electricite France	11 Sep 1994	$500	1984	32¾	53
Exxon Capital	15 Nov 2004	$1800	1984	11.65	20
Florida Feder Savings	15 Jul 1995	$160	1985	26.15	41
Gaz De France	23 Feb 1992	$150	1982	25.50	66
Gaz De France	1 Mar 1994	$150	1982	19.05	56
General Electric Cred	17 Feb 1992	$400	1982	26.00	64½
General Electric Cred	17 Feb 1993	$400	1982	22.00	59¾
General Electric Cred	4 Mar 1994	$200	1982	17¾	56
General Electric Cred	4 Mar 1995	$300	1982	17¼	50
General Electric Cred	10 Jul 1996	$600	1984	21.55	44½
General Mills Inc	15 Aug 2004	$250	1984	11.05	21
General Mills Inc	15 Aug 2013	$1000	1984	4.80	9¼
Gmac O/s Finance	10 Feb 1990	$150	1982	34	75¾
Gmac O/s Finance	3 Feb 1992	$250	1982	25¼	64½
Gmac O/s Finance	1 Oct 1992	$400	1982	23¾	61¼
Gulf Oil Finance	2 Mar 1992	$300	1982	25.92	63
Hewlett-Packard Fin	2 Jan 1991	$150	1985	44¾	71
Italy	9 May 1996	ecu 400	1986	32	47½
Nordic Investment Bk	11 Sep 1994	$150	1984	31¾	52¾
Penney Jc Global Fin	17 Feb 1994	$250	1982	19½	52½
Pepsico Capital	4 Feb 1992	$100	1982	26	64⅝
Pepsico Capital	3 Mar 1994	$125	1982	20¾	54
Philip Morris Credit	8 Jan 1994	$200	1982	22¼	52
Prudential Realty Sec	15 Jan 1999	$365	1984	20.85	35¼
Reynolds RJ O/s	10 Feb 1992	$400	1982	25½	63
Sears Overseas	18 Feb 1993	$400	1982	24.72	64
Sears Overseas	27 May 1994	$400	1982	23½	57¾
Sears Overseas	12 Jul 1996	$300	1984	20½	36½
Siemens Western W/w	20 Jun 2001	$633	1986	50.90	57
Siemens Western X/w	20 Jun 2001	$633	1986		28¾
Swedish Export Credit	18 Mar 1994	$200	1982	19.70	55
Swedish Export Credit	11 Sep 1994	$250	1984	32.925	52¾
Swiss Bank Corp	14 Nov 1997	$400	1986	25	39½
Wells Fargo Intl Fin	4 Feb 1988	$125	1982	47½	84
Xerox Credit O/s Fin	11 Feb 1992	$250	1982	25½	63

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	FOREIGNTARGETED BONDS OF THE US TREASURY AND OF ITS AGENCIES						
$ 1000	Us Treasury	11⅝	'88 Sep	108¾	6.93		10.46
$ 1000	Us Treasury	11	'90 Feb	115½	7.52		9.55
$ 1000	Us Treasury	9⅝	'90 Aug	105⅝	7.48		9.13
$ 1000	Us Treasury	8⅝	'96 Feb	105⅛	7.48		8.15
$ 200	Fed Home Loan Banks	11	'89 Dec	107½	8.37		10.23
$ 300	Fed National Mort Ass	11⅝	'91 Dec	111½	8.71		10.43
y 30000	Fed National Mort Ass	6⅝	'92 Feb	103⅝	6.08		6.63
y 25000	Student Loan Mark Ass	6⅝	'92 Jan	102⅝	6.04		6.46

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
dm 100	Australia	7	'87 Feb	100⅜	5.94	5.95	6.97
dm 200	Australia Pp	8¼	'87 Oct	101	7.31		8.17
dm 250	Australia	6	'88 Sep	101	5.48		5.94
dm 250	Australia	6¾	'89 Nov	100½	6.47	5.47	6.72
dm 250	Australia Pp	5¾	'90 Mar	100⅛	5.58		5.77
dm 150	Australia Pp	6⅝	'90 Dec	100⅛	6.22		6.34
dm 200	Australia	9¼	'91 Feb	111⅜	6.41		8.43
dm 300	Australia	9⅛	'91 Dec	112⅛	6.65		8.47
dm 200	Australia	7¾	'92 Nov	105½	6.67		7.34
dm 200	Australia	6⅞	'93 Jan	105⅛	6.57		6.59
dm 500	Australia	6¼	'96 Mar	100⅝	6.21		6.23
dm 400	Australia	7¼	'96 Nov	105⅛	6.54		6.90
dm 100	Mount Isa Finance	7⅞	'90 Mar	103	[illegible]		7.64
dm 100	Mount Isa Finance	7⅞	'92 Apr	103¼	[illegible]		7.51
dm 250	Westpac Banking Co	5⅝	'96 Apr	95⅝	6.21		6.05
	AUSTRIA						
dm 100	Austria	8⅜	'87 May	102⅜	4.15	4.14	8.20

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
dm 150	Denmark	7¾	'94 Nov	107⅝	6.56		7.22
dm 75	Copenhagen City	7½	'88 Dec	100	7.39	7.32	7.50
dm 75	Copenhagen City	6	'90 Nov	101¾	5.52	5.51	5.90
dm 100	Copenhagen City	8½	'94 Jan	107½	7.16	6.98	7.91
dm 150	Copenhagen City	7⅜	'95 Feb	103⅞	6.77	6.68	7.11
dm 100	Copenhagen Handel W/w	5¾	'92 Dec	126½	1.40		4.55
dm 100	Copenhagen Handel X/w	5⅝	'92 Dec	94	6.32		5.97
dm 40	Copenhagen Telephone	7½	'87 Jan	102	3.01	3.00	7.35
dm 75	Copenhagen Telephone	7	'87 May	101	5.63	5.63	6.93
dm 60	Copenhagen Telephone	6½	'88 Apr	102	5.22	4.86	6.37
dm 100	Copenhagen Telephone	8¼	'93 Jul	103¾	7.22		8.01
dm 70	Den Danske Bank	8¼	'86 Nov	100⅝	5.81	4.99	8.18
dm 125	Elsam	6⅝	'93 Nov	108¾	6.41		6.70
dm 40	Jutland Telephone	6¾	'87 Mar	101½	4.21	4.19	6.65
dm 40	Jutland Telephone	7¼	'88 Feb	101⅝	5.99	5.41	7.13
dm 125	Jutland Telephone	6⅝	'95 Nov	102	6.45		6.42
dm 100	Mortgage Bank Denmark	7	'88 Jul	101½	6.16	5.93	6.90
dm 150	Mortgage Bank Denmark	8½	'90 Jul	104⅝	7.22		8.15
dm 100	Mortgage Bank Denm Pp	7⅝	'91 Oct	104¼	6.62		7.41
dm 100	Mortgage Bank Denmark	10½	'91 Nov	113	7.42		9.29

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	NORWAY						
dm 50	Bergen City	7¾	'88 Feb	101	6.78	6.51	7.18
dm 50	Den Norske Industrybk	6¾	'89 Jun	102	5.96	5.58	6.62
dm 125	Den Norske Industribk	6	'90 May	100⅝	5.95	5.83	5.97
dm 60	Norges Hypotekforenin	6	'89 Nov	100	5.99	5.99	6.00
nd 220	Norges Kommunalbank	8⅝	'87 Mar	102½	4.53	4.50	8.54
dm 150	Norges Kommunalbank	6⅛	'89 Jan	101	5.78	5.55	6.19
dm 100	Norges Kommunalbank	7	'89 Apr	101¾	6.36	6.10	6.88
dm 100	Norges Kommunalban Pp	7⅜	'87 Aug	101⅝	6.81	6.97	7.37
dm 200	Norges Kommunalbank	6	'89 Dec	100½	5.82	5.73	5.96

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds WestLB
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EUROBONDS

arkets Have No Stomach r Global Chicken Game

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

ARIS — Chicken is a game usually played by adolescents. Two cars go hurtling towards each other on a stretch of deserted road and the driver who swerves to avoid a head-on collision is the loser, or chicken, in American

The global version of this game currently being played pits ited States depreciating the dollar against West Germany pan holding to an unchanged monetary and economic

hington assumes that the threat of a lower dollar, which hurt West German panese exporters, will Bonn and Tokyo to licy, while those two ls assume that the States is not really o fan domestic inflation letting the dollar drop

stretch of road in this the foreign-exchange where so far the Federal serve's July 17 unilateral scount-rate cut has y a modest impact. hanks to intervention apanese and the West s to steady the exchange rate, the uncertainty lators about who will d the relatively light of business because ummer holidays.

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended July 16

U.S.$ lg term, Int'l inst.	8.42 %
U.S.$ long term, ind.	8.91 %
U.S.$ medium term, ind.	8.96 %
Can.$ medium term	9.72 %
Aus.$ medium term	12.34 %
French Fr. short term	8.15 %
Sterling medium term	9.43 %
Yen medium term, Int'l inst.	5.87 %
Yen lg term, Int'l inst.	6.18 %
NZ$ short term	15.80 %
ECU short term	7.38 %
ECU medium term	7.94 %
ECU long term	7.97 %

Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Market Turnover
For Week Ended July 17
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	22,852.40	14,785.90	8,066.50
Euroclear	42,775.80	33,532.50	9,243.30

est of wills between governments has only just begun, that the possibility of a collision is not imminent.

ame is not much of a spectator sport: It takes almost as rve to watch as to participate. And the financial markets k showed they had no stomach for this contest.

foreign-exchange market, the dollar was under pressure e week but rose Friday in Europe, signaling that traders willing to hold positions over the weekend. Only late in after a gloomy report on the economic outlook by a ynch economist, did the dollar resume its decline in New

ternational capital market was becalmed. Unsure whether or sell, investors opted to do nothing.

ITH estimates that U.S. economic growth for the second quarter was about half as fast as the 2.9-percent nnual rate reported for the first three months of the year, November's congressional elections looming, many expect the Fed to force the contest of wills with another rate cut of at least a half-point by early September.

d is seen aiming for at least another 10-percent cut in the value. The assumption is that the dollar's 30- to 40- lecline from the highs set last year has up to now largely orbed by foreign producers cutting their profit margins n the United States, and thus had no effect on redressing trade deficit.

dollar weakness, it is believed, would force these s to raise export prices, making those goods less attractive mericans and thereby reducing the trade deficit while g domestic demand to domestic production.

S. assumption is that lower export sales would force the and West Germans to adopt more stimulative policies eir economies from slipping into recession. So far, those say that is not needed since the perverse, negative, f the price declines in oil and the dollar have been felt that the stimulative impact is about to be realized.

r uncertainty is how all this affects the foreign, particu- anese, appetite for U.S. Treasury securities. If the dollar those purchases might stop, and if that happens, U.S. rates could be forced up as the Japanese have been bout a third of the new securities the Treasury sells.

on Treasury securities are now too close to yields on yen warrant Japanese investors accepting the foreign-exchange sk in buying dollar bonds. But judging from the activity eign-exchange market, there is no sign the Japanese have buying dollars. Japanese analysts say that investors now r buying U.S. stocks or high-yielding Canadian dollar

purchases result in yen being sold to buy U.S. dollars, o steady the dollar rate in Tokyo. To purchase Canadian en are sold to buy the U.S. currency and that is sold to adian dollars. Thus it is the Canadian dollar that ns against the U.S. unit rather than the yen. This has

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

ast Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

k Indexes

Last Wk.	Prev.Wk.	Ch'ge
1,777.98	1,821.43	—2.44 %
200.48	204.05	—1.78 %
727.25	751.38	—3.32 %
224.16	229.21	—2.25 %
236.36	242.22	—2.48 %
126.34	129.51	—2.33 %
1,585.50	1,624.00	—2.43 %
1,298.50	1,336.30	—2.91 %
1,759.40	1,828.30	—3.90 %
17,838.00	17,470.80	+0.95 %
1,810.50	1,884.60	—4.09 %

ael & Co. London.

Money Rates

United States	Last Wk.	Prev.Wk.
Discount rate	6	6
Federal funds rate	6 15/16	6⅞
Prime rate	8	8
Japan		
Discount	3½	3½
Call money	4⅝	4 5/16
60-day interbank	n.a.	4⅝
West Germany		
Lombard	5½	5½
Overnight	4.55	4.35
1-month interbank	4.60	4.60
Britain		
Bank base rate	10	10
Call money	10½	10¼
3-month interbank	9 23/32	10

Dollar	Last Wk.	Prev.Wk.	Ch'ge
Bk Engl index	109.50	111.30	—1.64 %
Gold			
London p.m. fix.$	347.90	348.10	—0.06 %

Currency Rates

ates

July 18

$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
2.4245	3.629	112.745 *	34.925 *	0.1641 *	—	5.467 *	138.81 *	154.32 y
44.36	66.37	20.6225	6.389	3.0025 y	18.385	—	25.405	28.2425 *
2.1505	3.218	—	30.95 *	1.456 x	88.695 *	4.847 *	122.20 *	1.389 *
1.503	—	3.2053	10.3748	2,199.00	3.6163	66.07	2.5973	236.05
1,476.90	2,228.00	686.92	212.70	—	659.50	33.308	845.50	9.482
—	0.6623 a	2.132	6.896	1,465.00	2.4045	44.005	1.726	156.15
6.9475	10.401	3.231	—	4.704 x	2.8662	15.445 *	3.978	4.4155 *
157.25	237.13	73.08	22.63	10.65 *	64.78	354.17 *	89.93	—
1.7423	2.6022	81.115 *	25.11 *	0.118 *	71.92 *	3.9273 *	—	1.1077 *
0.9875	0.6608	2.1271	6.8715	1,460.50	2.3979	43.8817	1.7258	155.381
1.19086	0.79512	2.55922	8.26794	N.Q.	2.8853	52.7911	2.0773	187.077

ndon and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. ial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one s of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. e pound: $U.S.1.51

ollar Values

U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
0.86	Fin. markka	5.057	Mex. peso	621.00	Soviet ruble	0.695
1.5741	Greek drac.	138.10	Norw. krone	7.633	Span. peseta	136.65
15.10	Hong Kong $	7.813	Phil. peso	20.16	Swed. krona	7.172
44.66	Indian rupee	12.65	Port. escudo	147.90	Taiwan $	38.07
13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.7528	Thai baht	26.125
1.3773	Irish £	0.7265	Sing. $	2.1845	Turkish lira	672.10
3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4823	S. Afr. rand	2.574	UAE dirham	3.6727
0.1075	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2897	S. Kor. won	881.80	Venez. boliv.	19.40
1.33	Malay. ring.	2.6595				

[illegible] Irish £

ue du Benelux (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na- ris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); ia). Other data from Reuters and AP.

All Over the World, Customers Shun New Coke

Some See a Purge Following Flop, But 1985 Sales Hit Record Highs

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In April, just a year after the introduction of new Coke, McDonald's notified Coca-Cola Co. that it was converting its 7,000 U.S. restaurants back to original Coke.

"Our customers tell us what they want," said Lana Ehrsom, a McDonald's spokesman. "They preferred Coke Classic."

So, apparently, does most of the world. Coca-Cola's second-largest fast-food customer, Kentucky Fried Chicken, does not serve new Coke. Nor does Denny's Inc. and several other fountain customers.

Worse yet, few Coca-Cola bottlers, and none of its overseas distributors, want to handle new Coke. It sells well in a few markets like Detroit but has bombed in most, including Atlanta, Coca-Cola's headquarters city. Classic, the new name for the old cola that new Coke was supposed to replace, outsold new Coke 2 to 1 last year and has widened the margin to more than 4 to 1 this year.

"Nobody can say Coke's a winner," said Jesse Meyers, the publisher of Jesse Meyers' Beverage Digest, a soft drink newsletter. "At best it is a product with regional strengths."

At any other company, the new Coke fiasco would have spelled a rotten year financially, and a death knell for the product and the executives responsible for it. But the soft drink giant had record sales and profits in 1985, with first-half earnings this year rising 15 percent and revenues 19 percent. And until recently, no blood flowed in its executive suites, a calmness that surprised most outsiders.

"A blunder like this, normally heads would roll," said Joseph C. Frazzano, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co.

Coca-Cola's chairman, Roberto C. Goizueta, insists that new Coke has his full support. The corporate president, Donald Keough, recently called it the second most successful product introduction after diet Coke. And now Edwin R. Mellett, the newly appointed president of Coca-Cola USA, speaks of new Coke as a "strong long-term player" and an "attack brand" to pick off Pepsi drinkers.

Still, the company does not seem to have any clear plan for putting new Coke on the attack. And behind the scenes, Coca-Cola seems to be getting nervous, and may be starting a belated purge.

Sergio Zyman, senior vice president for marketing, resigned July 9 to join a Mexican investment group. Sources close to Coca-Cola said that his resignation was partly due to disagreements with Ira Herbert, director of corporate marketing, over how to handle new Coke and Classic.

Less than a week later, on July 14, Coca-Cola announced that Brian G. Dyson, Mr. Mellett's predecessor as president of Coca-Cola USA, would head a new bottling company, owned by the soft drink giant. The move was a sign that Mr. Dyson and Coca-Cola felt that he could do no more at the domestic soft drink division.

A classic-shaped bottle for China and Classic Coca-Cola.

There may be others on the new Coke team headed for job shifts too, sources say. A prime candidate is Roy Stout, senior vice president and head of research at Coca-Cola USA. He is the person most people hold responsible for the failure of $4 million worth of research to spot consumer attachment to original Coke.

The ax has fallen at new Coke's advertising agency, too. Coca-Cola's dissatisfaction was said to be the major reason for the dismissal last April of Curvin O'Rielly, executive vice president and creative director at McCann-Erickson in New York. His primary task had been to supervise the new Coke account and to give the product a strategic identity.

Last year Coca-Cola spent between $400 million to $600 million on promotion and advertising, said Emanuel Goldman, beverage analyst for Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. This year, they will spend just as much, but new Coke will undoubtedly get less while the company focuses on other products.

Company insiders say that new Coke will still get plenty of marketing support, and that the company will continue to pour money into new Coke's Catch a Wave advertising campaign. But no well-focused marketing strategy has surfaced.

It all seemed so promising in April 1985, when Coca-Cola announced that it would replace the sugared cola developed in 1886 by John S. Pemberton and originally sold as a "Brain Tonic and Intellectual Beverage" with a new

See COKE, Page 11

Talks on Multi-Fiber Accord Set to Begin Today

Exporters Want Easier Rules, but U.S., Under Pressure, Seems Likely to Resist

The Associated Press

GENEVA — With a July 31 expiration date looming, diplomats from more than 50 countries are set to begin talks Monday on renewing the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, a 12-year-old pact that governs much of the world's trade in clothing and textiles.

Importing countries — mainly the United States and the 12-nation European Community — say that they want to extend the agreement. But Third World exporters have branded it as protectionist and favor phasing it out; they are expected to press for market-opening moves by the developing countries.

The MFA took effect on Jan. 1, 1974, and was extended twice. Among other things, it covers about $15 billion annually in clothing and textile exports by developing nations to industrialized countries. Imports of textiles and clothing by developed nations total about $37 billion a year. World trade in textiles and apparel totals about $100 billion.

Negotiated as an exception to the free-trade rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the MFA has protected Western textile industries while also calling for continued expansion of Third World exports.

A U.S. source said that the talks are likely to run until deadline day as developing countries press for last-minute concessions.

A small group of countries led by India and Brazil has pressed for scrapping the MFA and bringing textiles into a new round of world trade negotiations expected to be launched under GATT in September.

Colombia's GATT representative, Felipe Jaramillo, voiced hope earlier this year that the MFA negotiations would set "a definite course of liberalization" for Third World textile exports and called for a "phase-out of the restrictive regime."

But the most widely predicted outcome is an MFA extension of four to five years.

Southeast Asian producers, for example, favor continuing the MFA to prevent disruption of their exports, a GATT source said.

The United States, faced with protectionist sentiment in Congress and a recent rise in low-cost textile imports, is expected to take the toughest line among importers against calls for liberalization.

But sources said that it must proceed carefully, lest developing nations withdraw their support for the new GATT round. The GATT talks are one of the Reagan administration's major trade goals.

Less than a week after the MFA deadline, Congress is scheduled to vote Aug. 6 on legislation containing tough curbs on textile imports from the Third World.

"Low-cost producers "will have to temper the fight for a more liberal MFA with political realism" about a possible protectionist backlash, the GATT source said.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Charles Carlisle, said in April that his government was ready to see a continued rise of Third World imports but that "that growth must be orderly."

Washington wants at least two new items brought under the MFA, silk and ramie, the source said. Ramie is a flax-like fiber often used in sweaters.

Importers may make concessions in the area of children's clothing, said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

In the runup to the negotiations, the Reagan administration already has reached bilateral agreements with two major low-cost exporters, Hong Kong and Taiwan, to restrict their exports. Similar talks are under way with South Korea.

■ U.S, EC Meet on Citrus

EC foreign ministers are scheduled to meet Monday in Brussels in a bid to defuse a new trade skirmish with the United States, this time over EC restrictions on imports of American oranges, grapefruit and lemons, Agence France-Presse reported Sunday.

EC officials said that the United States is threatening reprisals at the end of July if the curbs are not eased or if U.S. growers are not compensated. Washington argues that preferential tariffs allowed on Mediterranean citrus imports to the detriment of U.S. exporters violate GATT rules.

The threat comes two weeks after the trading partners temporarily resolved a five-month- old conflict over the sale of American grain products to Spain and Portugal, which imposed barriers after their entry into the EC in January.

Venezuela Raises Rate For Debt Repayments

Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela issued Sunday two new foreign exchange agreements that set an official rate of 7.5 bolivars to the dollar for payment of private-sector foreign debt through a compensation fund.

Bankers pledged to fight the plan, saying that it would entail losses for the banks and bankrupt many Venezuelan private companies.

Under the plan, which had already been announced by the government, private companies would pay their international debts in bolivars to a foreign-exchange compensation fund. The fund then would issue below-market-rate foreign currency bonds to the creditors.

Last Thursday, President Jaime Lusinchi announced that dollars to pay debt would no longer be available at the previous rate of 4.3 bolivars because of a $10 fall in the price of Venezuelan oil this year.

The agreements announced Sunday confirm that payments of both interest and principal on private debt would now be at 7.50 bolivars.

Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua said Friday that the only alternative would have been a currency devaluation or increased domestic borrowing.

According to banking sources, Mr. Azpurua has requested urgent meetings with top U.S. bankers this week to try to calm tempers over the new plan. Venezuela has $6.9 billion in private-sector debt.

Bankers say that they are determined to take a tough line with Venezuela because they fear other Latin American countries might be persuaded to follow suit.

Some Cuba Debt Is Rescheduled

Reuters

PARIS — The Paris Club of Western creditor nations has agreed to reschedule Cuban debt-service payments this year and will consider rescheduling such payments due in 1987, according to the French Finance Ministry.

The ministry, which acts as the secretariat and spokesman for the group, said Friday that 11 creditor countries had agreed to a "major reorganization" of Cuba's external debt at a meeting last week with a Cuban government delegation.

It gave no financial details. Cuba's total foreign debt is $3.5 billion, of which about one third is owed to the Paris Club, an informal group of creditor countries. The ministry said the creditors felt the rescheduling was necessary for the success of Cuba's efforts to deal with its financial difficulties.

SELECTED U.S.A./O.T.C. QUOTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Bitter Corp.	4	4¼
MAG Holdings	3	3⅛
Modulaire	10½	11
Mr Gasket	6⅝	7
Rodime	7	7¼

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These prices are as of July 17, 1986

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Mubarak Confirms Cairo Wants New Debt Accord

By Kate Dourian
Reuters

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak confirmed Sunday that Egypt is seeking to reschedule some of its $36-billion foreign debt, but denied that the country is sitting "on top of a volcano."

In a speech to a convention of his National Democratic Party, Mr. Mubarak drew a grim picture of Egypt's economic situation following the "fantastic drop in world oil prices."

He said that Egypt would lose $1.2 billion this year in revenue from decreased oil sales, and he forecast a further drop in hard currency earnings from other sources.

News of Egypt's debt problems surfaced late last month.

Mr. Mubarak did not mention Egypt's current debt — estimated by foreign experts at $36 billion — and talked only of the 1982 figure of $18.6 billion.

He said that debt servicing would be heavy for the next three years and that he had discussed delaying payments with Italian, French, British and West German leaders in meetings last week.

"There are some who say that the Egyptian economy is in the intensive-care unit or that it is on top of a volcano," Mr. Mubarak said. "I say with great confidence that the economy is not."

Bankers in Cairo say that Egypt is eight months in arrears on repayments of about $1.5 billion in medium-term supplier credits, most of them guaranteed by Western governments.

The International Monetary Fund estimates Egypt's debt-service obligations at $3.4 billion in the fiscal year ended June 30.

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World Economy Said to Display New Weakness

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The world economy is displaying sudden, unexpected signs of weakness just when falling oil prices and low inflation appeared set to strengthen recovery, according to many economists.

The weakness reflects an unforeseen slowdown in the rate of expansion in the United States, West Germany and Japan during the year's first quarter and signs that the slower trend has continued. Businesses and consumers are not spending at levels that will stimulate strong growth either in their own countries or in less-developed nations that depend on exports.

Production from factories and mines in the three industrial powers — which together account for almost half the world's gross national product — has been particularly sluggish, leaving prospects for the global economy looking flat.

Many economists fear that heavily indebted poorer countries, already suffering from a collapse in raw material prices, could be pushed closer to default on their debt, raising renewed fears of an international banking crisis.

"No one foresaw the downturn. This is unsettling, though we still expect an improvement later," said Monique Fouet, a senior economist at the Observatoire Français des Conjunctures Economiques, an economic forecasting unit.

The economists are not forecasting severe hard times because the benefits of the sharp drop in energy prices should provide a lift in the second half. And, despite the sluggish growth, major industrial nations still are better off than after the shock of higher oil prices in the late 1970s and early '80s.

But the boost from lower energy prices has been slow in developing. Economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris now doubt that their prediction of 3-percent growth in the West, the level considered necessary to prevent a worsening of Third World debt problems, can be realized this year.

The U.S. GNP, the total output of goods and services, grew at an annual rate of 2.9 percent in the first quarter, well under the Reagan administration's 4-percent target.

The picture is worse in Japan, where GNP fell 0.5 percent in the first quarter from the previous quarter. In West Germany, GNP fell 1 percent in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of last year.

Forecasters surveyed by Blue Chip Economic Worldscan in St. Louis downgraded their 1986 growth forecast for the United States from 2.5 to 1.6 percent; for Europe from 3.2 to 2.9 percent, and for Japan from 2.8 to 1.7 percent.

The standard explanation is that the adverse impact of the oil-price fall is hitting the West before the more favorable effects are felt. Very cold weather in Europe also has depressed activity.

Oil-producers are moving to cancel new investments and cut imports from oil-consuming nations.

On the other hand, consumers and businesses that find themselves better off as a result of cheaper oil are slow to spend their new wealth.

Consumers who see their purchasing power rise as prices fall are stashing away the gains instead of spending them. West Germans, for instance, have increased their savings to an average of 14 percent of their income, from 12 percent.

Big Borrowers Increase Debt

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland — Foreign indebtedness among the world's major borrowers continued to grow last year, figures released Sunday show.

The Bank for International Settlements and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said gross external claims on 159 borrowers rose to $821.39 billion in 1985, from $747.54 billion in 1984.

Brazil remained the most heavily indebted, with $83.87 billion owed, up from $83.04 billion. But South Africa was one of the few countries to reduce its debt, to $18.05 billion from $18.18 billion.

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Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	4,800	2,600	1,450
Belgium	B.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690
Finland	F.M.	1,630	880	490
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£Irl.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

International Bond Prices

(Continued)

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
dm 150	Norges Kommunalbank	6	'90 Aug	100⅝	5.89	5.80	5.98
dm 150	Norges Kommunalbank	8¼	'94 Dec	104	7.58	7.16	7.93
dm 200	Norpipe	6	'89 May	100½	5.82	5.74	5.97
dm 150	Norsea Gas	7¼	'88 Dec	101	6.75	6.43	7.18
dm 100	Norsea Gas	7	'89 Jul	102¼	6.14	5.87	6.85
dm 150	Norsk Data W/w	3	'93 Jul	99	3.16		3.03
dm 150	Norsk Data X/w	3	'93 Jul	78½	6.99		3.82
dm 150	Norsk Hydro	6¾	'89 Jun	101⅝	6.11	5.87	6.64
dm 100	Norsk Hydro	8½	'92 Jun	105⅝	7.28	6.92	8.05
dm 100	Norsk Hydro	9	'92 Sep	106	7.73	7.37	8.49
dm 80	Oslo City	7½	'87 Jan	101½	4.07	4.86	7.39
dm 70	Oslo City	9	'87 Mar	102	5.56	5.53	8.82
dm 80	Oslo City	8¾	'90 Mar	103½	7.59	7.01	8.45
dm 90	Oslo City	6¾	'90 Jul	102¼	6.09	5.78	6.60
dm 100	Oslo City	7¾	'93 Mar	105⅝	6.73	6.49	7.36
dm 150	Statoil Den Norske	6	'88 Sep	100⅝	5.67	5.45	5.96
dm 150	Statoil Den Norske	6½	'87 Mar	100⅝	6.11	5.94	6.44
dm 35	Trondheim City	5¾	'88 Apr	100½	5.42	5.29	5.72
PORTUGAL							
dm 150	Portugal	7¾	'92 May	103⅛	7.04		7.51
dm 250	Portugal	7	'93 Sep	101¼	6.77		6.91
dm 200	Portugal	6¼	'94 Jun	98¼	6.92		6.74
SOUTH AFRICA							
dm 200	South Africa	8½	'91 Dec	96⅛	9.42		8.84
dm 250	South Africa	7¾	'92 Dec	95⅛	8.76		8.15
dm 100	Escom Electr Supply	6¼	'87 Sep	98	8.16	9.56	6.38
dm 100	Escom Electr Supply	9¼	'87 Nov	101	8.34		9.16
dm 100	Escom Electr Supply	7	'88 May	99⅛	7.13	7.17	7.02
dm 150	Escom Electr Supply	8½	'90 Apr	97½	8.64		8.54
dm 100	Escom Electr Supply	9½	'90 Jun	100¾	9.25		9.43
dm 150	Escom Electr Supply	8	'92 Apr	95	9.15		8.42
dm 100	Escom Electr Supply	8¾	'92 Sep	98⅛	8.64		8.41
dm 200	Escom Electr Supply	8¼	'93 Apr	94⅞	9.22		8.71
dm 100	Iscor Iron Steel	7	'87 Apr	99	8.42	8.42	7.07
dm 100	Iscor Iron Steel	7	'88 Mar	97½	8.67	9.42	7.18
dm 100	Iscor Iron Steel	9	'88 Mar	101½	7.93		8.87
dm 100	Iscor Iron Steel	8½	'88 Nov	97½	8.71	8.86	8.54
dm 80	Johannesburg City	8	'86 Sep	99⅛	10.73	10.60	8.03
dm 50	Johannesburg City	10	'88 Oct	97½	12.08		10.05
dm 100	Johannesburg City	6¼	'87 Sep	98	8.16	9.56	6.38
dm 100	Post Telecom Pretoria	7¾	'90 Jul	96	8.99		8.07
dm 100	Post Telecom Pretoria	9	'90 Oct	99	9.28		9.09
dm 150	Post Telecom Pretoria	8¼	'91 Jun	96½	9.29		8.68
dm 100	Post Telecom Pretoria	8	'93 Jul	94½	9.10		8.47
dm 100	South Africa Railways	7½	'88 Jun	98⅝	8.23	8.38	7.59
dm 100	South Africa Transpor	7⅞	'92 Nov	97⅛	9.48		8.11
dm 150	South Africa Transpor	8	'93 Jun	93¾	9.39		8.59
SOUTH AMERICA							
dm 150	Argentina	7½	'89 May	102	6.68	6.36	7.35
dm 150	Brazil	7¾	'87 Jan	100⅛	5.17		7.19
dm 150	Brazil	8	'87 Aug	101	6.96		7.92
dm 150	Brazil	6¾	'87 Oct	100⅝	6.06	5.75	6.70
dm 100	Brazil	9¼	'88 Jun	102⅝	7.17		8.94
dm 250	Venezuela	6	'88 Mar	99⅝	6.06	6.08	6.01
dm 150	Venezuela	6½	'89 Nov	99	6.76	6.89	6.57
dm 150	Venezuela	9⅛	'89 Nov	104½	8.43	7.80	7.33
dm 100	Bnde (Brazil)	8½	'87 Apr	105½	.48	.70	8.06
dm 150	Cesp Energ Sao Paulo	7	'87 Nov	100⅝	6.65	6.51	6.97
dm 100	Eletrobras	7	'87 Feb	100	6.89		7.00
dm 150	Eletrobras	7	'87 Sep	100½	6.50	6.09	6.97
dm 125	Light-Servicos Brazil	8½	'90 Jan	102½	7.63	7.12	8.29
dm 100	Petrobras	7	'88 Oct	100	6.98	6.96	7.00
dm 125	Petrobras	8	'89 Oct	100⅛	7.94	7.88	7.99
SPAIN							
dm 200	Spain	6	'88 May	101⅛	5.81		5.90
dm 200	Spain	8¼	'92 Aug	108½	6.50		7.60
dm 200	Spain	7¼	'95 May	108	6.41		7.06
dm 100	Aumar	7½	'88 Feb	100⅝	7.81	4.85	7.45
dm 100	Autopistas	8	'86 Oct	101¼	1.87	1.92	7.90
dm 100	Autopistas	6¾	'87 Oct	101½	5.41	4.51	6.65
dm 100	Europistas	8	'87 Jan	102	3.45	3.47	7.84
dm 100	Fenosa	7¾	'92 Jan	104	6.96		7.57
dm 100	Renfe Red Nacional	8¼	'91 May	107⅝	6.23		7.66
dm 100	Renfe Red Nacional	10	'92 May	115½	6.69		8.66
dm 100	Renfe Red Nacional	7¾	'95 May	105½	6.74		7.38
dm 100	Telefonica Nacional	8¼	'93 Jun	107	6.93		7.71

SUPRANATIONAL

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
dm 150	Council Of Europe	8¼	'93 Nov	105½	7.24	6.96	7.82
dm 150	Council Of Europe	8¼	'94 Feb	107	7.02	6.88	7.71
dm 150	Council Of Europe	6½	'93 Jul	98⅝	6.33		6.39
dm 200	Council Of Europe	7½	'94 Dec	104	6.85	6.75	7.21
dm 150	Council Of Europe	7⅝	'95 May	105⅝	6.61	6.48	7.69
dm 150	Council Of Europe	6¾	'95 Oct	102⅝	6.37	6.28	6.47
dm 125	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7¾	'87 Jan	102½	4.58		7.51
dm 100	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	6½	'87 Jul	102½	2.79	2.79	6.34
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7	'88 Jan	100⅝	6.41	6.16	6.95
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	6½	'88 Apr	100⅝	5.92	5.70	6.44
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	6	'88 Nov	100⅝	5.63		5.96
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	9½	'88 Dec	102¼	8.57	7.65	9.29
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7¾	'90 Jan	101½	7.35		7.74
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	5¾	'90 Apr	99¾	5.43	5.55	5.28
dm 140	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	'90 Aug	108	5.72		7.41
dm 120	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	10	'91 Mar	104½	8.75	8.06	9.57
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7	'91 Apr	103	6.24	5.92	6.80
dm 100	Ecs Euro Coal & St Pp	8½	'92 Jun	105⅛	7.80	6.74	7.72
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7⅝	'92 Sep	100⅞	7.48	7.54	7.81
dm 100	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7	'92 Dec	102¾	6.45		6.81
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7½	'93 Jan	104⅛	6.64	6.45	7.19
dm 200	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7½	'93 May	106	6.38		7.08
dm 60	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	9¾	'94 Jan	109½	8.07	7.86	8.97
dm 200	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	'94 Nov	104⅝	7.27	7.09	7.66
dm 230	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	7	'95 Jul	102⅝	6.57	6.48	6.80
dm 100	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	6¾	'97 Dec	101¾	6.64	6.63	6.76
dm 200	Eec Europ Econom Com	8	'92 Jan	108⅛	6.31		7.40
dm 250	Eec Europ Econom Com	8¼	'93 Jan	107⅛	6.87		7.69
dm 100	Eec Europ Econom Com	10½	'93 Oct	107⅝	8.27	7.06	9.23
dm 200	Eec Europ Econom Com	9¾	'94 Apr	108⅝	8.25	7.40	8.91
dm 225	Eec Europ Econom Com	7¾	'94 Nov	103	7.37	7.03	7.65
dm 200	Eec Europ Econom Com	8	'94 Nov	106⅝	6.94	6.72	7.51
dm 200	Eec Europ Econom Com	7¾	'95 Feb	102⅝	7.30	7.01	7.54
dm 100	Eec Europ Econom Com	7¾	'96 Nov	106	6.67		7.08
dm 150	Eec Europ Econom Com	6½	'97 Sep	102	6.24		6.37
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7¾	'86 Oct	100⅝	3.94	3.97	7.69
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6½	'87 Mar	102	1.42	1.58	6.31
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6	'87 Sep	101	5.05	4.31	5.94
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6¾	'88 Feb	103¾	4.50	3.79	6.54
dm 150	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7	'88 Jul	104⅝	4.54	3.95	6.70
dm 150	Eib Europ Invest Bank	10	'89 Feb	110½	5.44		9.05
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7½	'89 Jun	104	5.94		7.21
dm 150	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6	'89 Aug	101½	5.45	4.94	5.91
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8½	'89 Nov	104	7.09		8.17
dm 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	5¾	'90 Mar	99⅛	5.36	5.43	5.27
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6	'90 Oct	101	5.72		5.94
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8½	'90 Oct	105⅞	6.98		8.07
dm 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	9½	'90 Dec	107½	7.41		8.84
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6½	'91 Jan	102½	5.84		6.34
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	10½	'91 Apr	110	7.86		9.55
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	10½	'91 Aug	110½	7.90		9.50
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	10¼	'91 Nov	111	7.51		9.12
dm 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8	'91 Dec	106¾	6.46		7.49
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	10	'92 Feb	110½	7.54		9.03
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8¼	'92 May	107⅞	6.74		7.73
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	9¼	'92 Aug	110⅞	7.22		8.50
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8¼	'92 Oct	106⅞	6.92		7.75
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8¼	'92 Dec	107	6.85		7.71
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7½	'93 Feb	106½	6.36		7.04
dm 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7¾	'93 Mar	106⅛	6.57		7.30
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7½	'93 May	104⅞	6.67		7.19
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8	'93 Aug	106⅞	6.76		7.49
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8¼	'93 Sep	107⅞	6.82		7.65
dm 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8	'94 Mar	106⅞	6.82		7.49
dm 250	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8	'94 Jun	107½	6.76		7.44
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	8½	'94 Aug	108½	6.86		7.40
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7⅝	'94 Oct	104⅜	6.67		7.33
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7¼	'94 Dec	104⅝	6.59		6.96
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6¾	'95 Nov	104⅛	6.25		6.59
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6½	'96 Feb	102⅛	6.07		6.34
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	5¾	'96 Mar	98⅛	6.07		5.81
dm 300	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6¼	'96 Jul	101⅞	5.99		6.02
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	7¼	'97 May	107⅜	6.44		6.88
dm 200	Eib Europ Invest Bank	6¾	'97 Aug	101⅞	6.57		6.66
dm 150	Eib Europ Invest Bank	5½	'98 Apr	95⅞	5.99		5.74
dm 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank	5¾	'16 May	94½	6.14		6.09
dm 200	Euratom	6	'87 Nov	100¼	5.31		5.72
dm 150	Euratom	7¾	'93 Apr	105¼	6.39		7.01
dm 50	Eurofima	6½	'87 Sep	101	5.59	4.98	6.19
dm 100	Eurofima	5½	'88 Feb	100⅜	5.37	5.37	5.49
dm 50	Eurofima	5½	'88 Mar	100	4.92	3.73	6.31
dm 80	Eurofima Pp	5½	'88 Nov	100	5.49	5.48	5.50
dm 100	Eurofima	6½	'87 Feb	102	4.78	3.77	6.25

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES AMERICA

EURO CURRENCY UNITS

CANADIAN DOLLARS

FRENCH FRANCS

JAPANESE YEN (EURO)

NORWAY KRONERS

POUNDS STERLING

NASDAQ National List

OTC consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
A							
AA Imp			5	4½	4½	4½	
AC Tel			27	6	6	6	
ACS Ind			23	4¼	3¾	4	— ¼
AIFS			644	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
ATI			327	6½	6	6	— ¼
AbingS			673	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Aceptin			1162	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
AdamRs			1340	21	18⅝	19½	—1½
Adapt			461	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
AdvRas			328	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
AdvInst			254	5½	5	5	
Alaueb			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AlameS			40	½	½	½	
Alden	.25e	3.9	127	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
AlexEn			451	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
AllAmTv			218	12½	12	12	— ½
AllSea			752	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
AllFinl	.88	3.0	229	29	28½	29	+ ½
AlloyCpt			387	9½	7¼	7¼	—2¼
Alcatte			540	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
AloSchr			25	17½	17¼	17¼	
AmbadFn			92	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Amcor s	.09t	.5	249	17¾	17½	17¾	
Amribc			20	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1
AmAgr s	.40a	2.4	11	25	25	25	
ACont pf	3.44	13.0	75	26⅜	26⅛	26½	— ¼
AFn pfD	1.00	10.1	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
AFn pfE	1.00	10.5		9½	9½	9½	
AFn pfF	1.80	10.3	23	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
ALnd un	†		170	10	8½	9¼	+1¼
AMidl wt			1291				
AMidl wt			44				
ANtPt s			43		⅝		+
AmPac			20	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
AmPasp			298	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
ARecr s	.14	1.4	143	9	9	9	
ARelian			463	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
AmWood			7360	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	
AmtyBk			352	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Ampal pf	.32	4.4	7		6¾	7	
Amwst	.12	1.1	152	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
AndvrSv			1273	15⅝	14	15¼	+ ¼
AngSA	.40e	4.3	1738	10½	9⅞	10	— ¼
AngSAG s	.51e	7.8	2585	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	
ApldCir			348	⅞	¾	¾	
Aritch			484	13¼	12	12	—1¼
AtristG			459	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ¼
Aryt un			143	8⅞	7¼	7¼	—1¼
ASEA s			826	52¼	51½	51¾	— ¼
AspR un			66	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
Asdinns	.03e	.3	58	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
Asfrdy			50	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅞
Avain pf	.05e	1.4	30	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
B							
BKLA s			17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
BMJ s			179	20½	17½	19	— ½
Bacardi	1.20	3.5	59	34	32	34	+2
Badger	.72	2.6	19	30	28	28	— ½
BncD pf	5.50	6.6	21	86	82½	83	—2
BcOkl pf	2.50	14.3	27	18	17½	17½	
BnTx cv			29	4	3⅝	3⅝	
BkLau				21½	21½	21½	
BkNH s	.44	2.2	54	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+1
BkSFr			280	10½	10½	10½	
CmrFn	.56	1.9	78	29½	27¾	29¼	+1½
CoustnH			778	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ¼
CrffHou		†	177	7⅞	6⅞	6½	—1
CrwfC s	.52	2.3	175	23½	22⅝	22¾	— ¾
Cronu wt			17	10½	8⅞	8⅞	—1⅝
CrwnA	.40	3.5	54	12	11⅜	11½	— ½
Curtco	.14	5.4	90	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
Cytogn			1243	11¼	9⅞	9⅞	—1½
D							
DMI h			124	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
DNA P un			177	22	19¾	19¾	—2¼
DSP un			148	6	5½	6	
Dal El	.13e	.6		21⅜	19⅛	21½	+2⅜
DtSwt wt			397	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
DataTr			418	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
DBeer	.30e	3.2	14794	8⅞	6	8⅝	—
DnseFc			1745	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
DnsP un			192	18⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—2
DostSv			78	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Detomas			344	16¾	14½	15¾	—1
DelCan	.50	3.7	24	13½	12½	13½	
Develcn			64	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
DimeSv			4514	12	11⅜	11⅝	
Divl un s			145	7½	7	7	— ¼
Demng s	1.10	6.2	19	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
Dasiaocl			1912	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Doxsee			384	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
DresBk	7.50e	4.1	49	186½	177⅝	181½	—7
DriefCn	1.11e	9.9	1463	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	— ⅝
DrugS s	.45e	6.3	224	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	— ¼
Dynpac			1784	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
E							
EastBn			2	19	19	19	
EasT wtC				⅜	⅜	⅜	
Ealing			48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
EstWay s			130	11	9½	10¼	— ⅝
Edac			101	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Edac un			91	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
ElGas un			50	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
EmpCas	1.20a	1.9	156	63½	63	63	
EnrVnt			2	9	9	9	
EqtleA	1.28	4.5	37	30½	28⅝	28¾	—1⅝
Escalde			59	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ¼
EssexCt	2.32	7.0	5	33	33	33	
Evrgrn s			132	30	29	30	+1
F							
FM Fnc	.16e	.6	6	30⅝	28	28	—2½
FHP			1947	11	9¾	10⅛	— ⅞
FMI wt			20807	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅝
FalcLf s			209	14¾	14	14	— ⅝
Falstaff			195	8	8	8	
FedNtl			8	1½	1½	1½	
Fidalr wt			292	35⅞	34	34	—1½
FinlInd			5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
FnNBc s	.40	1.6	45	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
FlneA un			154	7½	6⅜	6¾	— ⅝
FABk B	.40b	2.7	114	15	14½	15	+ ½
FtABk			20852	10½	10¼	10⅜	
FtBnSc s	.50	1.8	171	28	28	28	
FBncTx	.30	5.7	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ½
FtCarln	.50	1.5	72	32¼	32½	32½	
FCtFn un			136	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

July 17

EUROPE

JAPAN

MISCELLANEOUS

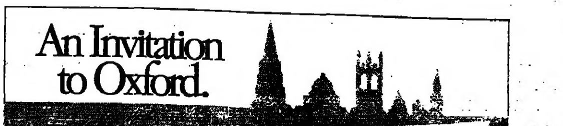
U.S.A.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Explanation of Symbols

CN$	Canadian Dollar		
ECU	European Currency Unit	$DR	Special Drawing Rights
EUA	European Unit of Account	Y	Yen
L	Pound Sterling	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	SFR	Swiss Franc
NMD	Norwegian Kroner - DM	FF	French Franc



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هكذا صدر الأصل

الحداثة من الاصول

New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes from information supplied by European bond traders.

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
ING RATE NOTES						
ast Savings FA	$150	1996	0.10	100	105.15	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1989. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000.
arbara & Loan	$100	1996	1/16	100	99.95	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1989. Registered notes in denominations of $100,000. Fees 0.30%.
argo	$200	1998	⅛	100	99.85	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1989. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000.
	DM 625	1996	1/32	100	99.80	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.15%.
COUPON						
Export	$100	1989	10	101¼	—	Noncallable. Will be redeemed above par at maturity if U.S. Treasury's 7¼% bond due 2016 trades under 85.75, and below par if price is higher than 85.75. Fees 1⅜%. Denominations $250,000.
k	$100	1991	—	101⅝	—	Coupon and redemption amount at maturity linked to the yen/dollar exchange rate. If rate is 163 yen/dollar, coupon is 10% and redemption is at par. If rate higher, coupon and redemption amount smaller; if rate lower, they will be larger. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations $100,000.
s Benz Credit	$100	1993	7½	100	98.38	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%.
nvestment	$100	1993	7½	100¾	98.25	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%.
	$500	1991	7¼	101½	99.63	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations $10,000.
Nationale des de Fer	$100	1993	7¼	99⅝	98.13	Noncallable. 14⅝% due on subscription and balance in Sept.1987. Fees 1⅞%.
Finance	DM 75	1993	6¾	100	99.50	Noncallable private placement.
andesbank	DM 100	1996	6⅝	102.90	—	Noncallable. Each 1,000-mark note with one 2-year warrant exercisable at par into a 6⅝% bond due 1996. Fees 2½%.
Coal & munity	DM 145	1996	6	99⅝	—	Sinking fund to start in 1992. Private placement.
rican ent Bank	DM 300	1996	6¼	99.75	99.25	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
dro	FF 500	1993	8	100¼	98.13	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%.
ke k	DK 250	1991	9⅝	100½	99.13	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%.
e nk Finance	Y 10,000	1991	5⅝	101½	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%.
k	Y 50,000	1996	5¾	100½	98.63	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%.
INKED						
Industries	$75	2001	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated at 7 to 7¼%. Callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at an expected 22 to 26% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set July 23.
al Shearing	$25	2001	6	100	—	Redeemable at 114¼ in 1991. Convertible at $17 a share. Fees 2½%. Reduced from $35 million.
nto Holding	$40	2001	8	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at $11½ a share, a 7½% premium. Fees not disclosed.
umi	$100	1993	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 3½%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 22.
epictures	$100	2001	5¾	100	100.13	Redeemable in 1993 to yield 7% to 8½%. Convertible at an expected 28 to 32% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set July 24.
Plastics	$30	1991	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 2⅝%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 21.
ochemical	$70	1991	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 2⅝%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 25.
uardian	$35	2001	7½	100	—	Callable at 130 in 1989. Convertible at $14 a share. Fees 2½%.
Mining	$100	2001	open	100	100.25	Coupon indicated at 7 to 7¼%. Callable at 104 in 1989. Convertible into shares of Dupont Co. at an expected 15 to 18% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set July 23.
koh Seishi	$25	1991	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 2⅝%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 23.
lop	$65	1996	7	100	—	Redeemable at par in 1991 and callable in 1987. Convertible at Aus$ 4 per share and at Aus$ 0.6390 per U.S. dollar. Fees 2%. Reduced from $75 million.
sha	$50	1991	2¾	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 3,332 yen per share. Fees 2¼%.
l Finance	DM 200	1996	2½	100	97.50	Noncallable. Each 1,000-mark note with 2 warrants exercisable into a total of 8 shares at 164 marks each. Fees 2½%.
TS						
he k le	0.25	1989	—	—	DM 35½	Warrants exercisable at par into a 250 million-mark, 6½% bond of WestLB Finance due 1998. Warrants sold between 33 and 37 marks each.
c.	0.02	5 mos	—	DM 225	DM 245	Warrants exercisable at 100.90 into a 200 million-mark, 5¾% bond due 1996 of the Federal Republic of Germany.

ROBONDS: *Markets Dislike Game of Chicken*

l from first finance page) the Canadian dollar ng low of around 70 to llar to the current level

k, for example, Hydro- ed 150 million Canadi- of 10-year bonds in the ket. The paper carried a 9¼ percent and was of- 00⅜ to yield 45 basis 45 percent, over the rate an government paper, what it would have had sue bonds in Canada. urobond market, only t dollar bond managed e apathy and spark in- s was Mercedes Benz 00 million of seven-year ed at par with a coupon cent to yield 65 basis the yield on U.S. Trea-

n not guaranteed by the pany, the first issue ever the Mercedes name mand from Switzerland Germany. The paper ding at a discount of 1⅜ to a discount of only ⅝ ofit-taking cut the price nt of 1⅜ points, still just total fees paid to under- are feat these days. s $500 million of five- was, as expected, priced ssively, a mere 22 basis the Treasury curve. The aturity is preferred by nks that invest in this the issuer is exactly the redit these institutions placing the paper will time and the price was by the managing syndi- the full fees of 1⅜ per-

nvestment Bank's long- year maturity was a nd the paper offered at ng a coupon of 7½ per- shed at a discount of 2½

he French state railway, 0 million of seven-year 9⅞ with a coupon of 7¼ r a yield of 41 basis r the Treasury curve. aggressive pricing, but ome extent by the fact partially paid issue. Investors need to put up only 14⅜ percent of the purchase price by Sept. 15 and the remainder a year later.

This formula allows nondollar investors to benefit from any weakening in the dollar between now and the autumn of 1987. But demand for this kind of option is spotty and manager Société Générale bought the entire issue, saying that it was sure that over time it could place it. Banks who ask for paper will be paid ¼ percent underwriting fee and the standard 1¼-percent selling concession.

The issues for Denmark and Danish Export Credit were tailored for speculators. The coupon and redemption value of the Denmark issue are linked to the yen-dollar exchange rate, while DEC's redemption value is linked to the price of the U.S. Treasury's 7¼ percent bonds maturing in 2016.

In the equity-linked sector, Newmont Mining offered $100 million of 15-year bonds convertible into shares of Du Pont. The coupon, indicated at 7 percent to 7¼ percent, and the conversion price, expected at 15 percent to 18 percent over the New York Stock Exchange quote, will be fixed July 23. This was well received and traded at a modest premium over the indicated par offering price.

Investors, especially those on vacation, should take notice that Newmont is calling $60 million of 8½ percent bonds it issued in 1985 that are also convertible into Du Pont stock. Virtually the entire amount of this issue is still outstanding and unless holders exercise the conversion option by no later than Aug. 20 the bonds, which have an intrinsic value of about 130, will be redeemed at 105. Holders of this bond can buy Du Pont stock at $62.125 per share, compared with the current NYSE price of about $78.25.

Newmont's holding of about 6 million Du Pont shares dates from that company's takeover of Conoco, of which Newmont was a founding shareholder. Newmont announced on Friday that since July 9 it has purchased 740,000 Du Pont shares, which will be used to meet the expected conversions on the called issue, for which it will have to issue 965,795 DuPont shares.

Thus, it will just about maintain its interest in Du Pont. For tax reasons, it makes more sense for Newmont to buy the bulk of the shares it needs for this commitment rather than divest the holdings from its portfolio. At the same time, Newmont will have lowered the cost of its own indebtedness from the 8½ percent paid on the old issue to around 7 percent on the new issue and lock in a higher conversion price on the stock.

In the Deutsche mark sector, investors were offered the first-ever options on a domestic government bond. Salomon Inc. offered 20,000 warrants to buy 200 million DM of the federal government's 5¾ percent bonds maturing in 1996. The bonds are in a portfolio managed by Bayerische Vereinsbank. The six-month warrants, exercisable at a price of 100.90, were offered at 225, traded as high as 275 and ended the week at 245 DM.

Firm to Cash Czarist Bonds

United Press International

LONDON — A Soviet-British agreement to settle claims left over from the Russian Revolution will mean a windfall for a London insurance company whose vault is full of Imperial Russian bonds.

The two countries signed an agreement last week that essentially waived each government's claims stemming from the revolution, but that provided for the payment of individual claims.

Norwich Union Life insurance company holds scores of Imperial Russian railway bonds that could now be worth several thousand dollars. A spokesman said the company had previously considered auctioning the bonds, but had been advised that they were not flamboyant enough in design to be collector's items. Now they will be presented for reimbursement.

T-Bill Rates Fall Slightly; Bond Prices Finish Mixed

By H.J. Maidenberg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the credit markets shrugging off the Federal Reserve's continued optimism about the economy, Treasury bill rates closed modestly lower last week and bond prices were narrowly mixed in light trading.

The Fed conveyed its outlook in its forecast of growth in the gross national product and money supply for the rest of 1986.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"The key factor in the report is that the Fed is still optimistic about the economy and expects the GNP to grow by about 3 percent in the third and fourth quarters of 1986 and by 3.5 percent next year," William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said Friday. "The market is doubtful about this scenario."

Mr. Sullivan expects the Fed to hold steadfast to its attitude — putting off another cut in its discount rate, which was reduced to 6 percent on July 10, or other measures to stimulate the economy — until it collects data to the contrary.

Not only did the credit markets fail to respond to the Fed's report, but long-term bond prices actually firmed in light late trading. Normally, optimistic forecasts would signal increased demand for credit and thus depress bond prices.

Philip Braverman, chief economist at Irving Trust Co., said the conflicting economic forecasts were causing "a certain amount of nervousness."

One manifestation is investors' unwillingness to go beyond 10-year Treasury maturities, he noted.

"With the yield on 10-year paper only four basis points below that on the 30-year bond," Mr. Braverman said, "it is no wonder Japanese and other investors have been actively buying the shorter issue and selling the long bond."

The flattened bond-yield curve was apparent in late trading on Friday, when the bellwether long issue, the 7.25-percent issue of May 2016, rose by 2-32 on the day, to an offered price of 100 29-32, for a yield of 7.17 percent, while the 7.375s of 1996 gained 7-32 at 101 23-32, for a yield of 7.13 percent.

In the secondary market for intermediate maturities, the 7-percent notes of 1988 rose 4-32, to 100 29-32, for a yield of 6.5 percent, while the 7.5's of 1991 were up 3-32 at 102 23-32 to yield 6.85 percent.

The discount rates on Treasury bills eased further, with the current 90-day issue off 6 basis points, to 5.71 percent, and with the six-month bill falling 3 basis points at 5.78 percent. The rate on one-year bills fell 5 basis points, to 5.80 percent.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended July 18

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax Exempt Bonds Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.45 %
Money Market Funds Donoghue's 7-Day Average	6.27 %
Bank Money Market Accounts Bank Rate Monitor Index	6.11 %
Home Mortgage FHLB average	11.02 %

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / *Via Agence France-Presse*

Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM — Prices on the Amsterdam stock market closed lower last week, despite a late recovery on Wall Street.

The general share index ended the five-day session at 289.5 points, down 4.9 points from the previous week's 294.4. The market fell Tuesday in line with Wall Street's continuing slump and prices were slow to respond after New York rallied later in the week.

High-tech shares performed well, however, with Minihouse gaining 3.10 guilders to 54.30, Multi Function Computers up 2.80 to 33.40, and Tulip Computers up 3.90 to 60.50.

Volume totaled 3.822 billion guilders, down from 4.254 billion the previous week.

Frankfurt

FRANKFURT — Prices on the Frankfurt stock market dropped steeply last week, with the Commerzbank index reaching its lowest point in a year on Wednesday at 1,789.7 before rallying to 1,810.5 on Friday, down 74.1 points from the previous week.

Investors were discouraged by the potentially negative effects of the weakening dollar on West German exports. Value of shares traded was very low, at 1.724 billion Deutsche marks, down from 1.9815 billion DM the week before.

Export-oriented shares were hit most heavily, with Porsche losing 20 DM to close at 975. Among the few gainers, Conti Gummi Pneumatics rose 8.6 percent to 290 DM, Rheinmetall Arms Manufacturers 5.1 percent to 370, and Volkswagen 3.2 percent to 290.

Experts were advising investors to delay purchases this week, owing to the market's vulnerability to a further fall in the dollar.

Hong Kong

HONG KONG — News that a major local conglomerate planned to sell off its trading arm brought a short-lived rally on the Hong Kong stock market last week, but failed to spark long-term buying interest.

The Hang Seng index rallied 43 points in the week's first trading days, cashing in on news that Hong Kong Land was to sell off its Dairy Farm unit. But the rally tapered off into profit-taking, and the gain was trimmed to 37.91 points to close the week at 1,759.6.

The Hong Kong index rose 24.74 points to finish Friday at 1,058.84.

Daily volume averaged 293.78 million Hong Kong dollars, up from 212.58 million the week before.

Among the leading performers were Cathay Pacific, Cheung Kong and China Light.

London

LONDON — A record slump in North Sea crude oil prices and sterling's consequent weakness sent prices down sharply last week on the London Stock Exchange.

The Financial Times industrial share index fell Monday to its lowest level for more than four weeks, before Wall Street's influence, sterling's mid-week rally and several good company results prompted a slight recovery.

But sentiment remained unsettled by a general lack of activity, and by the Conservative government's poor performance in a by-election on Thursday. The 30-share index finally closed down 41.9 points on the week, at 1,295.4, its lowest level for two months.

The oil sector remained steady in the face of falling prices, with BP and Lasmo supported by an important oil discovery in Indonesia. Standard Chartered fell sharply following a failed takeover bid by Lloyds Bank.

Transactions totaled 119,808, down from 142,238 the previous week.

Milan

MILAN — Milan stocks finished the week strongly, despite the continuing political crisis, after successive declines in the first three days of trading. The CBI index closed Friday at 683.9, down just 0.8 percent from the previous week.

Montedison and its subsidiaries continued to fall after the conglomerate announced the takeover of the Swedish group Fermenta. Iniziativa Meta fell by 4.50 percent, Nira Lana by 7 percent and Standa by 15 percent. Fiat gained moderately, while Olivetti and General Insurance were virtually flat.

Volume figures for the week were unavailable.

Paris

PARIS — The Paris Bourse's CAC index fell 4.9 points last week to close at 369.2, after prices fell 2.7 percent on Tuesday when President François Mitterrand refused to sign the Chirac government's privatization ordinances.

French investors, who have been cautious since the market purge last month, were discouraged by the potentially disruptive effect of Mr. Mitterrand's position on the privatization program, which now must go before Parliament. But foreign investors, notably from Japan, remained active.

Volume figures for the week were unavailable.

Singapore

SINGAPORE — Prices were mostly lower last week despite earlier institutional buying that took blue chips and trustee stocks generally higher.

The Straits Times industrial index rose 11.06 points to 743.62, the SES all-share index slipped 0.70 points to 135.59.

Several Singapore and Malaysian stocks remained buoyant on rumors of possible takeovers. News of a scheduled Malaysian election came too late on Friday to affect the market.

Daily volume averaged 10.9 million units, unchanged from the previous week, but average value slipped to 19.5 million dollars from 26 million.

Tokyo

TOKYO — Prices kept rising despite bearish sentiment on major overseas markets and the barometer 225-stock Nikkei average topped the 17,800-level on Monday for the first time.

For the week, the index gained 168.08 yen to close at 17,838.84 yen, marking the ninth consecutive weekly increase.

The broader-based TSE index of common stocks set a new high of 1,396.58 yen on Friday, up 21.43 points for the week.

Trading remained extremely active with average volume of 1.021 billion shares, down slightly from 1.058 billion the week before.

Aside from giant capital stocks, investor interest centered on shares expected to benefit from the sharp appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar. Tokyo Electric Power rose to a record of 4,870 yen on Friday, up from 4,390 yen a week before.

Export-oriented issues were down, however. Hitachi declined to 778 yen from 970 yen the previous week, Sony to 2,910 yen from 3,080 and TDK to 3,250 yen from 3,510.

Zurich

ZURICH — The decline in Swiss and foreign stocks on the Zurich market accelerated last week, with the SBS index down 18 points to close Friday at 609.4 points.

Among banks, Union De Banques Suisse dropped 190 francs, to 5,550 and Société de Banque Suisse fell 18, to 517. Financial issues were mixed, but insurance stocks were down, as were food issues.

Industrial stocks also fared poorly, with Alusuisse bearer down 55, to 1,725, and Fischer down 100, to 2,700. In chemicals, Ciba Geigy bearer lost 250, to 3,200. Swissair bearer lost 120, to 1,360.

French Move Up Borrowing Plans to Lock in Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French appear to be accelerating their borrowing plans on the international credit market — not to fill any unexpected shortfalls, bankers report, but to lock in the favorably low costs now available.

The latest entry is Crédit Foncier, which had not been expected to tap the market until early autumn. The early autumn borrower now is expected to be Crédit National.

The state credit agencies are moving fast to imitate the record low costs that state-owned Electricité de France won on its $800-million facility just a few weeks ago. This has paid off for Crédit Foncier, as its costs are even lower than EdF's.

At the time, bankers explained that EdF's breakthrough was the result of special circumstances. The utility is one of the country's largest borrowers on the international market, a big player in the swap market and has other important ancillary business to offer banks, thereby giving it leverage to squeeze the finest possible terms out of lenders.

Crédit Foncier has none of these trumps, so the banks managing the transaction attribute the fine terms to the smaller size of the borrowing, $300 million; the shorter maturity of seven years (compared with 10 years for EdF), and the fact that Crédit Foncier has a scarcity value since it last borrowed from the banks in 1982.

The fact is that the market is liquid. Banks are hungry for business and tough negotiators can wring what they want from lenders.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

Crédit Foncier is paying banks an annual fee of 4 basis points, or four hundredths of a percentage point, during the first five years and 5 basis points for the final two years. EdF, by contrast, paid a fee of 4 basis points for only three years and 5 thereafter.

Like EdF, Crédit Foncier can use the facility as a back-up credit for the issuance of short-term securities — notes or commercial paper — or as a revolving credit.

If Crédit Foncier borrows directly from the banks, it will pay 3 basis points over the London interbank offered rate, or Libor, for taking as much as a quarter of the total possible, 6 basis points over Libor for up to half the amount and 10 basis points over Libor for more than that. EdF's drawing charges are 5 basis points over Libor for taking up to 30 percent, 7½ basis points for up to 60 percent, 10 basis points for up to 80 percent and 12½ basis points over Libor for the rest.

The front-end fees for Crédit Foncier total 7 basis points, compared with the 9½ paid by EdF.

The banks arranging the facility are Chase Manhattan, Société Générale, Mitsubishi Bank and First Chicago.

Baxter-Travenol, which last year arranged $2.5 billion in loans in Paris and the United States to finance its takeover of American Hospital Supply Corp. is refinancing that facility. The amount is being reduced by some $400 million thanks to an increase in cash flow and the sale of some holdings. The domestic facility amounts to $1.75 billion; $350 million, as a back-up for the sale of short-term securities, is being arranged internationally.

NCNB Corp., the holding company of North Carolina National Bank and other banks in the southeastern United States, is seeking a $100-million, five-year facility that will be used to back the sale of Euro-commercial paper. It will pay an annual fee of 10 basis points and, if it draws from the banks, it will pay 10 basis points over Libor. If more than half the amount is taken from the banks, NCNB will pay an additional utilization fee of 7½ basis points. Front-end fees total 12½ basis points.

The London branch of the Bank of Yokohama arranged a $100-million, five-year facility to back-up the sale of certificates of deposit. If the credit facility is not used, the bank will pay an annual facility fee of 7 basis points. This rises to 8½ basis points if the back-up line is drawn. The maximum charge it will pay to use this credit is 8½ basis points over the yield on CDs. Front-end fees total 4 basis points.

2 Oil Ministers in UAE

Reuters

ABU DHABI — The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait arrived here Sunday for talks on oil policy with senior officials of the United Arab Emirates prior to next week's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva.

The Emirates news agency WAM said that talks would center on the latest developments in the world oil market, where prices have plunged below $10 a barrel in recent weeks, increasing already intense pressure on OPEC to cut output.

Meanwhile, the Middle East Economic Report said Saudi Arabia had abandoned its commitment to abide by any output quota unless oil exporters set new, binding limits on production and quota distribution.

The Nicosia-based newsletter, which has close ties to senior Saudi oil officials, said Saturday that Saudi Arabia was "simply not prepared to remain as the only OPEC country observing the old quota." It said that output now exceeds 5 million barrels a day.

Until June, Saudi Arabia respected a self-imposed ceiling of 4.35 million barrels a day, in accordance with agreements within OPEC, the newsletter reported.

But in June, output rose to 4.6 million barrels a day and topped 5 million in the first two weeks of July, it said. The report said that Saudi production would rise to 6 million barrels a day at the end of July.

Current OPEC production is estimated at more than 19.5 million barrels a day, well above the group's official ceiling of 16 million barrels in force since October 1984.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE account for the lion's share of overproduction in what is seen as a policy aimed at recapturing their share of the world market.

Industry sources here said that Sunday's talks appeared to have been called to agree on new quotas for the three countries in advance of the OPEC meeting on July 28.

They said the UAE minister, Mana Saeed Otaiba, probably would not attend Sunday's talks.

[Agence France-Presse quoted an industry source as saying that Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah of Kuwait would try to persuade the UAE to accept a daily production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels.]

Soviet Says Output Up 5.6%

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet industrial output in the first half of this year rose 5.6 percent over the like period last year, at a rate ahead of the planned target, according to official figures released Sunday.

But the Communist Party daily Pravda, reporting on a Council of Ministers meeting to assess half-yearly results, said that growth had slowed over the past three months and worrying signs remained, especially in the oil sector.

The first-half figure compares favorably with the 3.1-percent rise at an annual rate reported for the first half of 1985 and the planned increase of 4.3 percent for all 1986.

The increase slowed to 5.7 percent in the second quarter, from 6.7 percent in the first quarter, Pravda reported.

It did not give other figures, but said that reductions in costs and rises in productivity and profit all were ahead of target.

The ministers, including Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, were told that discipline violations, waste and production of shoddy goods in many industries had not been overcome.

Improving the quality of goods was one of the main tasks for the third quarter of the year, Pravda said.

A separate Pravda commentary said that many ministries had not implemented changes in work practices.

Treasury Bills

Figures as of close of trading Friday

Hi	Lo	Mat		Bid	Ask	Yld	Chg
7.27	4.56	Jul	24 86	5.37	5.19	5.26	+.01
7.26	4.48	Jul	31 86	4.90	4.76	4.83	+.02
7.67	5.26	Aug	07 86	5.34	5.28	5.37	+.08
7.17	5.24	Aug	14 86	5.36	5.32	5.41	+.12
7.17	5.38	Aug	21 86	5.35	5.31	5.41	−.03
7.86	5.41	Aug	28 86	5.41	5.37	5.47	
7.44	5.63	Sep	04 86	5.64	5.60	5.72	−.01
6.60	5.62	Sep	11 86	5.59	5.55	5.67	−.05
6.56	5.62	Sep	18 86	5.61	5.57	5.70	−.02
6.49	5.63	Sep	25 86	5.63	5.59	5.73	−.01
7.52	5.74	Oct	02 86	5.72	5.67	5.81	−.01
6.51	5.74	Oct	09 86	5.70	5.66	5.81	−.04
6.52	5.74	Oct	16 86	5.71	5.69	5.85	−.04
6.52	5.75	Oct	23 86	5.72	5.68	5.84	−.03
7.51	5.75	Oct	30 86	5.74	5.70	5.87	−.03
6.53	5.78	Nov	06 86	5.74	5.70	5.88	−.04
6.54	5.77	Nov	13 86	5.77	5.75	5.94	−.02
6.57	5.76	Nov	20 86	5.78	5.74	5.93	−.01
7.41	5.79	Nov	28 86	5.77	5.73	5.94	−.04
6.57	5.78	Dec	04 86	5.81	5.77	5.98	
6.22	5.79	Dec	11 86	5.77	5.73	5.94	−.02
6.21	5.77	Dec	18 86	5.77	5.73	5.95	−.02
7.40	5.76	Dec	26 86	5.75	5.71	5.94	−.04
5.95	5.78	Jan	02 87	5.78	5.74	5.98	−.05
5.89	5.81	Jan	08 87	5.79	5.75	5.99	−.03
5.83	5.82	Jan	15 87	5.78	5.74	6.01	−.04
7.27	5.80	Jan	22 87	5.76	5.74	5.99	−.06
7.16	5.82	Feb	19 87	5.82	5.78	6.04	−.01
6.62	5.83	Mar	19 87	5.81	5.77	6.04	−.04
6.63	5.79	Apr	16 87	5.86	5.77	6.04	−.03
6.62	5.86	May	14 87	5.85	5.81	6.11	−.04
6.90	5.85	Jun	11 87	5.83	5.78	6.10	−.03
5.92	5.82	Jul	09 87	5.80	5.78	6.12	−.05

Last Week's NYSE

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chge.
vlLTV	142187	4⅛	2	2⅝	—1⅝
IBM	137797	141⅝	129⅞	131¼	—11⅝
AT&T	98405	24⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅝
Safewy	87823	57	51	56⅝	— ⅝
USX Cp	81413	19⅝	16⅞	17	—2⅝
PanhEC	73048	47¼	41¼	43⅝	—4
BnkAm	71845	14⅝	12⅛	13⅛	—1⅝
NYSEG	70341	35⅝	32⅝	33¾	
CocaCl s	56726	41⅝	40	41	— ½
HewlPk	51725	40	35¾	37⅞	—2⅛
DiamS	50605	11⅝	9½	11	+ ½
NL Ind	49249	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
PhilMr s	49133	73¼	70⅝	71¼	—3⅝
AadDG s	48617	65	57⅝	60⅝	—4⅝
SCalEd	47087	33⅝	31⅛	32⅝	+ ¼
Digital s	45851	88½	81⅝	82⅝	—6¼
PepsiC s	45120	31⅛	29⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
Schlmb	45080	33⅝	29⅝	30⅝	—3⅝
GenEl	44487	77½	73	73⅝	— ⅝
Exxon	43713	60⅛	57½	60	+ ⅝
AmExp	43472	60⅝	57½	59½	+ ½
Sandr	43451	62⅛	59½	59⅝	—2⅝
Chevrn	43416	37½	34⅛	36	+ ⅛
RJR Nb	42647	52½	49⅝	50	—1⅝
TexUtil	41572	33⅝	31½	32¼	— ⅜

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	758,030,000
Week ago	725,800,000
Year ago	642,520,000
Two years ago	397,278,000
Jan 1 to date	19,444,319,886
1985 to date	15,014,750,000
1984 to date	12,561,350,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	479	546
Declined	1522	1475
Unchanged	195	173
Total Issues	2196	2194
New Highs	123	111
New Lows	155	112

Last Week's AMEX

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chge.
Wickes	28857	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
WangB	18920	14	12⅝	12⅞	—1⅛
LorTel n	12275	27¼	25¼	27	— ⅜
TexAir	12194	32¼	28⅝	29⅝	—2⅝
Webcor	10698	3½	⅝	2⅝	+1⅝
Hasbro	9289	54¼	49	52½	—1¼
BAT	8448	6½	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Amdahl	7796	17¼	16⅛	16⅝	
AmRoyl	7143	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ¼
Alza s	7022	24	21	22	—2
HrnHar	7007	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ½
NYTimes	6943	78⅝	70⅝	73⅝	—3⅝
Consin n	6440	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
HmeSh n	6376	93⅝	69⅝	85½	+11⅝
ForstL s	5811	17⅝	15⅛	17½	— ⅜
OzarkH	5416	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
FAusP n	5268	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
IntBknt	4759	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	— ½
FCapHd	4655	14⅛	11¼	14	+ ⅝
Ultrmte	4534	27⅝	20½	21⅛	—6⅛
GrtLkC	4142	36¼	31⅛	32⅝	—3⅝
Lionel	3983	8½	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
Dillrd s	3963	39⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅝
Harley n	3895	13⅝	11⅛	11½	—2⅛
AM Intl	3835	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	47,470,000
Week ago	58,540,000
Year ago	42,810,000
Jan 1 to date	1,784,390,000
1985 to date	1,138,950,000
AMERICAN BONDS =	
Total for week	13,808,000
Year ago	13,480,000

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	238	302
Declined	569	491
Unchanged	114	134
Total Issues	921	927
New Highs	32	38
New Lows	70	57

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
MANAGING DIRECTOR		Hong Kong Merchant Banking Services.
ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT		Major U.S. multinational electrical-electronic component manufacture.
EXP. NIGERIAN WIRELINE LOGGING ENGINEERS		Gearhart.
CREDIT & COLLECTION MANAGER		Int'l Herald Tribune.
YOUNG GRADUATE OR INDIVIDUAL		U.S. Investment Bank.
MANAGER		A world leader in the field of aircraft electrical power generation systems & avionics.
EVALUATION OFFICER	U.S. $30,275	World Food Program.
DEPUTY RESIDENT MANAGER		Construction.
INTERNATIONAL LEGAL MANAGER		Major French Multinational Group.

If you haven't seen last week's **INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS** rubric,
please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero,
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel: (1) 46.37.93.81. Telex: 73595

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

A

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ABS	.40	3.0	76	20½	19	20	+¼
ADC s			771	19½	18¾	19¼	—¼
AEC	.32	2.7	78	12½	11½	12	—½
AEL			677	12½	11¼	11¾	—⅝
AEP			73	11½	10¾	11¼	
AIM Tel			593	4½	4	4⅞	+⅝
ALC Cm			693	5¾	5¼	5⅝	
ARC Intl			1647	4⅝	4	4⅛	—⅜
ASK			4505	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	—¾
AST			6855	12¾	10⅞	12⅛	—⅞
AT&E			787	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	—1⅛
ATE			107	5¾	5½	5½	
AW A			537	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—¾
AarnRt			173	19	18½	19	
Abrams	.24	3.6	20	6¾	6¼	6¾	+⅛
AcaJoe			2040	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	
Acadin			1229	3⅜	2⅞	3	
Acelrtn †			671	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
AcuRay	.24	1.3	3218	22	18⅛	18⅜	—3½
Acelo	.14r	.7	133	20¼	18¾	19	—¾
ACMAT			278	16¾	13¾	14¾	—3½
Acivsn			4061	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	
Actmed			301	28¾	27½	27½	—1⅛
AdacLb			934	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
Adage			1423	3⅜	2⅝	2¾	—⅝
AdisnW	.80	2.0	67	40¾	39½	39½	—1¾
Adia s			1731	16¼	15⅛	16	—¼
Admac			1035	10	8⅛	8⅝	—1⅛
AdvCir			747	7⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
AdCat			57	5¼	4⅝	5	+¼
AdvGen			2424	6½	5¼	5⅝	—⅝
AdvMag			368	9⅝	8¼	8¼	—¾
AdvSem			296	8½	7	8	—½
AdvTel			270	8¼	7⅜	8¼	—⅛
Aequitrn			3197	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ASavNY			5157	21⅝	19½	19⅝	—1½
ASNY pf			908	24½	23½	23½	—1⅛
ASavWA			315	17¾	16⅝	17	—½
AmSec	1.02	2.8	574	36½	35⅝	36	
AmShrd			782	2⅜	2	2	—¼
AmSoft			1431	12⅞	10⅞	12⅞	+⅞
ASolar			3006	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
ASurg			3173	½	⅜	½	+⅛
AmTrav			300	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
AWstCp †			151	12⅝	11	11½	—½
Amrifir	1.76	3.9	2198	47⅝	45⅛	45½	—1⅝
Amrwst			513	18	15⅝	17⅞	+1
Amertk			224	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Amgen			12180	24	21½	23¾	+1
Amistar			195	6½	5¾	6	—½

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
AmskB s	.56	2.2	4057	26¾	23	26	+2¼
Amoak	1.20a	1.7	8	77	72	72	—6
Ampad	.40	2.4	1277	17¼	16	16⅝	—⅝
Anadite			189	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Analogic			2417	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	—⅜
AnalyTc	.18	1.8	782	10¾	9	10¼	+¾
Analyl			445	5½	5	5	—½
Anaren			579	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
AnchGl			3064	22½	21	21½	
AndrGr			236	8½	8	8	—¼
Andovr			2878	12	10¾	11¼	—⅜
AndvTg			502	15½	14¼	14¼	—1¼
Andrew			2421	18	17¾	17¾	—½
Andros			527	10¼	9¼	9¾	—⅜
Animed			303	7	6⅝	6½	—⅝
Anitec	.40	1.5	2533	27¾	26⅛	27⅜	—⅛
Apogee	.14	.9	1940	18⅝	15⅝	16¼	—1⅞
ApoloC			21937	12⅝	10⅝	11¼	—⅞
ApplBk			2169	30	28	28¾	—1¼
AppleC			73230	37⅝	31¼	31¾	—5¼
ApldBio			4942	45¼	41	42¼	—3
ApldCm			12	27¼	26½	26½	—¾
ApldDt			95	5¾	4½	4⅝	—½
ApldM s			3370	11½	10¼	10¼	—1
ApldSir			38	13	12¼	13	
ArabSh			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Archive			1897	8⅝	7⅜	7½	—⅝
Arbor			350	23⅜	21¾	23¼	
Arden			267	25¼	21¾	23	—2¼
ArgoSy			545	20	17¼	18	—2⅛
ArizB	.80b	1.8	1212	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+⅛
ArkRst			249	10¼	9	9	—1
Arnold s	.40	1.1	40	41	36	37	—5
ArowB s	.96	2.5	7	41	38½	38½	—3½
Artel			477	4½	3⅝	4⅛	—¼
Ashton			15303	25⅝	22	24⅜	+1⅜
AspenR			356	2⅝	2	2⅝	—¼

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
BstTrA			119	8⅛	7½	7⅝	—⅛
BeaAm	1.09t	10.9	206	10¼	10	10	—⅜
BaRInt s			674	⅝	½	⅝	
BestF	.80a	1.9	1098	41¾	40½	41⅝	+⅛
BatlMt	.10e	.8	12221	12½	10⅝	12½	+½
BayPac			88	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
BayVw			3470	14½	13⅝	14¼	—⅛
BaysSL s			682	43	38	43	+4
BayBks	1.32	2.8	3109	47	46	46⅜	—¼
Bayly	.12	.8	473	17½	15	15½	—2⅛
BeautiC			704	22⅝	20⅝	21¼	—1½
Beebas			2657	22½	16⅝	18⅝	—3⅝
Begley	.72	3.1	61	23	22½	23	
BelFuse			258	6½	6	6⅛	—⅛
BellW	.10	1.5	50	6⅝	6½	6½	—½

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
BenJer			452	19¾	17	19	—1¼
BnchCf			1578	19½	18¼	18½	—¾
Benhan			303	9¼	8½	8½	—⅝
Bercor			91	8¾	7½	8⅝	—⅛
Berkly s	.24	.7	2790	35⅛	33⅜	34	—1¼
Berkine	.50	3.3	125	15⅜	15	15	
BerkGs	2.20	7.1	7	33	31	31	—2
BerkHs			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	277	—7
BestBy s			3098	29	27	28	—¾
BetzLb	1.40	3.6	4735	40¼	38¾	39¼	—1
Big B			1417	18	17½	17½	+⅛
BigBear †			570	19¾	18¾	19½	—⅛
Bindly			647	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
BingSv			326	19½	19	19	—¼
BioLog s			212	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+⅝
BioRes			3851	6⅝	5¼	5¼	—1
Biogen			5767	16	13⅝	13⅝	—2⅜
Biomet s			2272	16¾	14½	14½	—2
BiotcR			333	7	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
BioTInf			82	10	9½	10	
BirdInc			414	9	8⅝	8⅝	
Birdmd			722	1¼	1	1⅛	—⅛
BirSt			2152	17⅝	16¾	17	—½
Birtchr			91	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
BishGr			220	3⅛	2⅞	3	
BlackI	.30e	1.4	192	23⅜	21¼	21¼	—1½
Blasius			20	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—¼
BlocD s	.50b	2.0	308	26¼	25¼	25⅝	—¼
BlckEn			503	14½	13	13⅛	—1
BRdg un			2	14½	13	13	—1
BoatBn	1.65	3.7	2753	46⅝	44⅝	45	—1⅜
BobEv	.30b	1.1	1133	28½	26¼	26⅞	+⅛
Bogert s			340	10⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅝
Bohema †			1109	15¾	15	15⅛	—⅜
BoltTc			113	4⅛	3½	3½	—⅝
BooleB			214	6	5½	5½	
BoonEl			262	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
BoothF	.30	1.5	606	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+1¼
BostBc	1.00	2.9	424	35¼	34⅛	35	—¼
BstnDig			147	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	+¼
BstnF s	.40	1.8	1194	22½	22⅛	22⅝	—1⅛
BradRE	.80	4.9	135	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
BradyW	.20	.5	237	43⅝	42½	43	
BraeCp			752	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Branch	1.24	3.0	321	41⅝	40⅜	41⅛	—⅛
Brendin			4355	9⅝	6½	9	+1⅛
Brkwt g			497	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
Brenco	.12	2.2	952	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	—¼
Brendle			1481	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
DurHm s	1.36	2.9	20	46¼	45½	46¼	
Duriron	.56	5.4	789	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅛
DurFil	.16	1.1	981	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	—⅜
Dvalrn			166	5½	4	4½	—½

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
FtMdB s	.88	2.4	928	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	—½
FtMich	.40b	1.8	872	22⅝	20⅝	21½	—⅝
FtMidB	1.20	3.4	157	34⅝	33	33	—1⅝
FtNtlSv †			268	30¼	28⅝	30	+¼
FMuWA			221	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
FNIGo	.68	1.2	97	58	54	57	+2

(Continued on next page)

Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AARP Invst:		
CapGr	22.08	NL
GinlM	15.97	NL
GenBd	15.99	NL
GthInc	21.56	NL
TxFBd	16.24	NL
TxFSh	15.57	NL
ABT Midwest:		
Emrg	9.53	10.42
GthInc	13.11	14.33
IntGv	10.77	NL
LG Gvt	10.63	11.07
LG Gth	13.72	14.99
SecInc	10.44	11.41
UtilInc	15.39	16.82
ADTEK	11.18	NL
Acorn F	41.28	NL

	Bid	Ask
101	18.57	NL
Boston Co:		
CapAp	24.13	NL
GNMA	12.43	NL
Madi	12.01	NL
SpGth	22.27	NL
Bowser	2.31	NL
Brndywn	11.63	NL
Bruce	116.78	NL
Bull & Bear Gp:		
CapitG	15.45	NL
Equity	11.46	NL
Golcn	9.87	NL
HiYld	14.58	NL
CalMuz	10.53	NL
Calvert Group:		
Equity	21.52	NL
Inco	17.50	NL
Social	24.17	25.31
TxF Lt	10.45	NL
TxF Lg	16.55	NL
WashA	19.22	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
BalShs	15.57	17.02
Grwth	10.90	11.91
Candn	8.42	9.20
DivShs	3.89	
USGvt	12.33	12.98
AggGr	9.41	10.28
HiInco	10.74	11.58
MoInc	12.54	13.70
TxFre	10.76	11.30
Govt	10.72	11.17

	Bid	Ask
Eaton Vance:		
CalMu r	10.22	NL
EHStk	14.43	15.56
GvtOb	12.38	13.38
Grwth	7.49	8.40
HiMu r	10.07	NL
HiYld	5.19	5.57
IncBos	10.22	10.96
Invest	8.53	9.10
MunBd	8.84	9.18
Nautis	12.40	13.55
SpEqt	20.04	21.61
TaxM	23.63	25.83
VS Spl	11.44	12.50
EmpBld	16.81	17.45
ES Tott	13.39	NL
Evrgrn	14.16	NL
EvrgrTtl	19.82	NL
FPA Funds:		
Capit	11.34	12.33
NwInc	9.54	10.06
Parmt	12.70	13.88
Peren	18.80	20.55
Fairmt	219.25	NL
Frm BG	15.81	NL
Federated Funds:		
CpCsh	10.74	NL
Exch	48.65	NL
FT Int	21.65	NL
FdlInt	10.22	NL
GISI	9.70	NL
GNMA	11.36	NL
Gwth	15.77	NL
Hi Inco	12.45	13.57
HiYld	11.83	NL
Inco	10.70	NL
FIMT	10.01	NL
Short	10.27	NL
SI Gvt	10.48	NL
StkBd	15.52	NL
Stock	21.67	NL
Fidelity Invest:		
Agresv	11.17	NL
Cal Tx	11.30	NL
Congrs	81.52	NL
Contfd	12.34	NL

	Bid	Ask
Option	5.94	6.19
Utils	8.45	8.80
Incom	2.19	2.28
US Gov	7.38	7.69
CalTx	6.95	7.24
Freedom Funds:		
Gold	15.40	14.21
GvPlus	10.36	NL
ResBk	13.34	14.09
FundTrust:		
Aggr f	13.40	NL
Grth f	12.86	NL
GrInc f	13.01	NL
Inco f	10.83	NL
GabellA	10.99	NL
Geico	25.17	NL
GIT Invst:		
EqSpc	14.98	NL
HiYd	11.50	NL
Inc n	9.89	NL
GT Eur	16.32	NL
GT Pac	28.54	NL
Gate Op	14.78	NL
GenAgr	21.89	NL
Gen Elec Inv:		
ElfnIn	12.88	NL
ElfnTr	27.59	NL
ElfnTx	11.39	NL
S&S	48.93	NL
S&S Lg	12.42	NL
Gen Sec	13.81	NL
GenTxE	14.23	NL
Gintel Group:		
CapAp	11.48	NL
Erisa	42.36	NL
GintFd	90.10	NL
GrdsEm	13.34	NL
GrdsnEs	14.56	NL
GthWsh	12.37	12.92
Grth Ind	11.15	NL
Guardian Funds:		
Bond	13.32	NL
ParkA	23.19	25.34
Stock	17.73	NL
Ham HDA	7.59	8.30
Hart Gth	12.19	NL

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug
Aetna	35	4	r	r	r
57⅝	60	1-16	1 5-16	½	2
57⅝	65	r	⅛	5⅝	r

هكذا منذ الأصل

eMond Takes Lead Tour de France

By Samuel Abt
nternational Herald Tribune

RE-CHEVALIER, France — g LeMond of the United took over Sunday the yellow of the overall leader of the le France by finishing third grueling series of climbs h the Alps.

ond is the first American to e yellow jersey in the 83 years world's major bicycle race. He e second-place Urs Zimmer- Swiss riding for the Carrera y 2 minutes 24 seconds.

d Hinault of France, Le- teammate on La Vie Claire, f from first place overall to 47 behind LeMond.

he slipped into the yellow LeMond was circumspect. ce isn't over yet," he said. won't really have the yellow til I wear it on the victory when we finish in Paris."

iplomacy reflected both the of relations on his team, split into LeMond and factions, and the real dan- Zimmermann poses. "He's enemy now," LeMond d he's a big one."

merican in the yellow jer- don't see that every day," ed Jacques Anquetil, who Tour de France five times des ago." An American!" in disbelief, perhaps for- at an even more unlikely x Stieda, two weeks ago he first Canadian to lead Stieda, who lost the jersey noon, finished 97th Sun- anks 110th overall.

t, who also has won the times, was less stunned quetil in his public com- m very pleased for Greg," aid. "He did just what he sed to, staying with Zim- all the way. He rode per- the team."

g climber, Zimmermann e day in third place over- he tried to break away e final climb, LeMond him and stayed locked r wheel thereafter.

y's stage, which covered meters (118 miles) from Serre-Chevalier, was the o in the high Alps. The limb to Alpe d'Huez was en Monday.

Chozas, a Spaniard with the Teka team, finished first in Sunday's stage after a 160-kilometer breakaway by himself. His time was 5 hours 52 minutes 52 seconds, which translated into the remarkable speed of a bit more than 32 kilometers an hour over three awesome peaks. These were the Vars pass, rated first-category in difficulty at a height of 2,190 meters (7,227 feet) and the Izoard and the Granon. Both of those are so difficult they are rated beyond category.

There was no stopping Chozas on his breakaway and no need to, since he began the stage in 24th place overall, 29 minutes behind Hinault. He finished 6 minutes 26 seconds ahead of the second-place Zimmermann and the third-place LeMond. Finishing fourth was Samuel Cabrera, a Colombian with the T.S. Reynolds team, followed by Pedro Delgado, a Spaniard with the PDM team. Hinault was 13th.

Behind LeMond, Zimmermann and Hinault in the overall standings, which are based on least elapsed time, was Robert Millar, a Scot with the Panasonic team; Delgado; Andy Hampsten, another American with La Vie Claire; Ronan Pensec, a Frenchman with Peugeot; Claude Criquelion, a Belgian with Hitachi; Niki Ruttiman, a Swiss with La Vie Claire, and Steven Rooks, a Dutchman with PDM. Chozas was in 14th place overall.

Only a few of these riders were within hailing distance of the top three. Millar trails by 6 minutes 19 seconds, Delgado by 8 minutes and Hampsten, who finished seventh Sunday, by 10:20. The rest are at least 15 minutes back.

LeMond's ascension and Hinault's decline fit in well with Tour de France folklore, which says that the race is not always won in the Alps but is often lost there. A footnote to that maxim may be added in Alpe d'Huez, which also will be reached over a first-category climb and two beyond category.

Another bit of folklore, of the instant variety, was added Sunday with the final climb to the Granon pass, 2,413 meters up. The road led to nowhere but an army fort abandoned for generations after service in the 19th century against the kings of Italy and Savoy.

The Tour de France, which began in 1903 and has been run every year since, except during both world wars, first entered the Alps in 1911 but had not discovered the Granon until this year. Before the race ends next Sunday in Paris, many riders undoubtedly will wish that the Granon had remained unknown.

The field is down to 143 riders from the 210 who left the suburbs of Paris two weeks ago. Eight men quit Sunday, including Alexi Grewal of the 7-Eleven team from the United States.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators watched the stage on a sunny but cool day and cheered Chozas all along his breakaway. The Alpine stages always attract hordes of tourists from outside France and this was no exception.

Chozas may have been far ahead at the finish line but he was not the first to the summit. That honor belonged to two Dutchmen, Jan Kekmeerlaam and Jac Verhagen, who spent the night asleep in their car atop the Granon.

"We want to be sure we have the best places to watch the finish," explained Verhagen, a potato wholesaler in the town of Dinteloord. "Also it saves us the price of a hotel."

On Sunday morning tens of thousands of other Europeans followed the Dutchmen up the Route du Granon, most of them on foot since cars were banned. They carried lunches, chairs, knapsacks and babies and some sort of prize should have been given to a man with a walking cast on his left leg who pushed a baby carriage with one hand and towed a St. Bernard dog with the other.

By noon, the final 10 kilometers from the village of Villard-Laté to the top were thronged. Because of the crush early in the afternoon, the police had to halt several hundreds of amateur bicyclists traveling up the road. This, too, is part of Tour de France folklore: the fans who come to the Alps to endure what the Hinaults and LeMonds do.

"We do it for the sport," explained a Belgian, Claude Sougné, who wore full racing uniform. Making the climb with him was a friend from their village in the Ardennes, Pierre Dewez.

"We're on vacation," Dewez said. "Today the Granon, tomorrow Alpe d'Huez. What more could we want?"

Mal Langdon/Reuters

Bernard Hinault was given assistance Saturday by his team technician, then Sunday fell from the lead to third place.

Norman Wins British Open Title By 5 Shots as Nakajima Falters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TURNBERRY, Scotland — Greg Norman, who let this year's Masters and U.S. Open titles slip from his grasp, grabbed the British Open with a two-fisted interlocking grip Sunday and won the 115th playing of this ancient golf tournament by a five-stroke margin.

Norman, from Australia, needed only a closing round of 69 over Turnberry's Ailsa course to acquire his first major championship and confirm his position among golf's front rank.

This one, secured on a 72-hole total of 280, even par, came with something approaching ease. He was so relaxed that he stretched out full-length near his bag on the 16th fairway while waiting for his playing partner to line up a third shot.

Just as he did at the Masters and the U.S. Open, Norman held a one-stroke lead going into the final round. But here it took him only one hole — with the help of a nervous Tommy Nakajima — to expand it to three shots. No one ever got closer.

On the third hole, Norman wedged in for a birdie-3. By the turn, he led by five. When a beautiful approach shot nestled in some 30 inches from the cup on the 14th, Norman had a six-stroke lead and from then on it was simply a struggle for second place.

Nakajima, who encountered adversity at every turn, blew to a 77 and finished nine strokes back at 289.

Norman, who already had set a single-season money-winning record in the United States with $547,779, added another $105,000 to his enormous bankroll.

More importantly, this victory established him — at least for the moment — as the leading player in the world. In his last eight starts, he has won three, been second in three, including the Masters, and had a 10th and a 12th, the latter at the U.S. Open. In that period, he has won more than $620,000.

Norman's task this mild, sunny day was made easier almost immediately.

Nakajima was one shot back when play started. But Japan's leading golfer was burdened by national pride and enormous pressure in his attempt to become the first from his country to win one of golf's "big four" events.

He missed the green on the first hole, chipped back to about five feet and, almost incredibly, three-putted, missing a second putt of about 18 inches (45 centimeters).

It was a double bogey. Norman suddenly had a three-shot lead but did not falter. It quickly became a question not of who would win but by how many strokes. The only drama remaining was whether Norman could fight his way through cheering, back-slapping fans on his way to the 18th green — he did — and who would take second place.

It went to journeyman pro Gordon Brand of England, who got an eagle-3 on 17 to finish at 71-285.

Bernhard Langer of West Germany, whose wife gave birth to their first child the night before, came on to tie Ian Woosnam of Wales for third at 286. Langer shot a last-round 68, Woosnam 72. Nick Faldo of England was next at 70-287.

Seve Ballesteros of Spain, playing almost four hours in front of the leaders, took advantage of the vastly improved weather to card a six-under-par 64 that gave him a tie for sixth place. He was at 288 with Gary Koch, the top U.S. player, who shot 71.

Norman, winner of more than 30 international tournaments and now a full-time participant on the PGA Tour in the United States, failed at the Masters when he boldly went for a winning birdie instead of a safe, playoff-forcing par, on the 72d hole. The result was a losing bogey.

At Shinnecock Hills on Long Island, in the U.S. Open, his one-shot lead disappeared when, in the final round, "I just came out flat."

None of that was to happen this day.

"I felt nervous this morning, but I held on," he said. "I didn't feel the right kind of nervous at Shinnecock."

The nervousness was eased with Nakajima's disaster on the first hole.

There was a two-shot swing in Norman's favor on the third, where Nakajima bogeyed from the rough and Norman birdied with a 30-yard bunker shot that skipped into the hole.

After that, it was a walk in the park, a Sunday by the seashore.

He bogeyed the fifth after driving into the rough, but got the shot back with a six-foot birdie putt on the eighth. A bogey from a bunker on the 11th was offset by that short birdie putt on the 14th.

His biggest problem was getting through the mob of spectators around the 18th green.

With police help, he made it.

On Saturday, during another stormy day, Norman staggered home with six bogeys on the last 10 holes and just barely maintained a one-shot lead on Nakajima.

Playing through a lashing, horizontal downpour on the final three holes following intermittent rain in heavy winds for 15 holes, Norman shot 74 just a day after he equaled the single-round record of 63 for a major tournament. This put Norman, who led by two after the second round, at 211.

On the rain-swept back nine, Nakajima had one bogey and one double bogey but a birdie, too, to shoot 71-212. Brand and the first-round leader, Woosnam, were at 214.

(AP, NYT)

R. Lafley/Reuters

Greg Norman felt triumphant after wedging out of a bunker and into the cup for a birdie 3 on the third hole.

OREBOARD

Baseball

s and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

NDAY'S RESULTS
ERICAN LEAGUE

030 000 100—4 8 0
101 200 12x—6 13 0
Schmidt (7), Dowley (8) and ra, Holland (6), Righetti (8) and —Niekro, 2-4. L—Bannister, 5-4. (21). HRs—Chi, Skinner (3), N.Y., Mattingly (14), Pagliarulo

000 000 000—0 3 1
112 010 00x—5 11 0
ell (2), Mahler (6), Mohorcic ight; Morris and Parrish. W— L—Mason, 6-3. HR—Det, Coles

301 000 003—7 11 4
001 000 020—3 7 0
Aguayo (8), Atherton (8) and ed (9); McGregor, Berdil (1), d Pardo. W—Blyleven, 9-8. L— -9. Sv—Atherton (7). HRs—Min, 9), Gaetti (19), Hrbek (21).

101 000 000 1—3 8 4
110 000 000 0—2 7 1
ailes (7), Camacho (8), Oelkers tson, Bando (9); Leibrandt, Qui- and Sundberg. W—Oelkers, 1-1. rry, 0-4. HRs—Clev, Butler (2). y (1), Balboni (18).

100 001 000—2 8 0
000 000 000—0 3 0
hhorn (9) and Whitt; McCaskill, orbett (9) and Boone, Narron (9). 10-5. L—McCaskill, 10-6. Sv—).

071 010 010—4 10 2
411 002 11x—10 14 1
ller (7), Sambito (8) and Gedman; Young (8) and S.Bradley. W— —Nipper, 4-4. HRs—Bos, Evans rkaboull (15).

000 000 100—1 4 1
071 200 02x—6 10 1
tterbuck (4), Clear (8) and Corr. Stewart (6), Leiper (7), Ontiveros; Tettleton. W—Andujar, 5-2. L— —Ontiveros (9). HR—Oak, Bak-

ATIONAL LEAGUE
co 000 100 000—1 1 1
200 000 00x—2 6 1
nton (8) and Melvin, Brenly (8); mith (8) and Davis. W—Sander- LaCoss, 9-4. Sv—Smith (15).

000 000 401—5 10 0
071 000 01x—6 7 0
lcrest (5), German (6), Tekulve well; Browning, Robinson (7), nd Diaz. W—Browning, 8-7. L— Sv—Franco (15). HRs—Cin, Milner (7).

100 000 204—7 13 0
022 150 11x—12 14 0
oPoint (5), Walter (5), Stoddard nedy, Bochy (6); Reuschel, (8), Jones (9), Robinson (9) and n, W—Reuschel, 5-11. L—How- —S.D., Gwynn (10).

000 000 000—0 3 0
000 000 21x—3 7 0
yers (8), Sisk (8) and Carter; Ashby. W—Knepper, 11-7. L—

300 010 000—4 6 1
100 000 020—3 5 1
Howell (8), Niedenfuer (8) and Horton (9) and Heath. W—Va- Cox, 3-8. Sv—Niedenfuer ubbs (16), Matuszek (5), Wil-

001 111 000—4 10 0
100 003 10x—5 14 4
Acker (6), Dedmon (6), Garber cher (9) and Benedict; B.Smith, Burke (7), Reardon (9) and Fitz- urke, 7-2. L—Dedmon, 3-4. Sv— HR—Atl, Thomas (5).

TURDAY'S RESULTS
ERICAN LEAGUE

000 110 000—2 9 0
000 000 12x—3 4 0
ltac (7), Clear (8) and Schroe- oneyham (5), Leiper (9), Clear rd. W—Mooneyham, 3-3. L— —Bair (3).

000 200 001—3 7 3
130 110 30x—9 10 0
(4), Caudill (7), Lamp (8) and ll (7); Candelaria, Ruhle (6), Boone. W—Candelaria, 3-0. L— —Tor, Bell 2 (19). Cal, Jones 2

131 003 000—8 14 1
701 001 000—3 10 1
en (6) and Skinner; Nielsen, ther (8) and Hassey. W—Cow- ley, 1-2. Sv—Nelson (2). HRs— 1), Skinner (4).

000 000 000—0 4 0
010 000 00x—1 5 1
Laudner; Flanagan, Aase (7) W—Flanagan, 4-6. L—Heaton, (25). HR—Bal, Dempsey (9).

Cleveland 102 000 300—6 12 1
Kansas City 000 000 400—4 10 0
Niekro, Bailes (7), Camacho (9) and Bando; Bankhead, Gubicza (3), Black (8) and Sundberg. W—Niekro, 7-6. L—Bankhead, 3-4. Sv—Camacho (13). HR—Clev, Bernazard (8).

Texas 100 100 000 001—3 8 0
Detroit 000 002 000 003—5 11 0
Hough, Williams (7), Harris (11) and Slaught; O'Neal, Campbell (8), Hernandez (11) and Lowry, LNParrish (9). W—Hernandez, 5-4. L—Harris, 3-8. HRs—Tex, O'Brien (12), Slaught (8). Det, Coles (12), Gibson (13).

Boston 310 131 000—9 14 0
Seattle 001 200 010—4 8 1
Clemens, Sambito (9) and Gedman; Morgan, Best (5), Guetterman (8) and S. Bradley. W—Clemens, 14-2. L—Morgan, 7-9. HR—Sea, Davis (12).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 200 000—2 4 0
Cincinnati 013 000 10x—5 12 1
Rawley, Hume (7) and Reynolds; Gullickson, Robinson (8) and Diaz, Butera (3). W—Gullickson, 7-4. L—Rawley, 11-6. Sv—Robinson (8). HRs—Phil, Schmidt (21). Cin, Parker (18).

Los Angeles 100 000 000—1 7 2
St.Louis 100 000 10x—2 6 0
Welch, Niedenfuer (8) and Scioscia; Forsch, Horton (8), Worrell (9) and Lavalliere. W—Forsch, 8-4. L—Welch, 4-8. Sv—Worrell (16). HR—St.L, Van Slyke (5).

San Diego 000 000 002—2 5 1
Pittsburgh 020 000 002—4 8 1
Whitson, Lefferts (8), Gossage (9) and Kennedy; Walk, Guante (9) and Pena. W—Guante, 4-1. L—Lefferts, 6-4. HRs—S.D., Wynne (5), Garvey (14).

San Francisco 014 000 100—6 9 1
Chicago 103 040 21x—11 15 0
Krukow, Williams (4), Berenguer (7), M.Davis (7), Minton (7), Robinson (8) and Brenly; Trout, Hoffman (3), Gumpert (7) and J.Davis. W—Hoffman, 4-2. L—Krukow, 11-6. Sv—Gumpert (1). HRs—Chi, Matthews (11), Dunston (10), Martinez (1), Sandberg (9).

Atlanta 010 004 002—7 13 3
Montreal 000 002 000—2 7 0
Palmer, Dedmon (6), Garber (8) and Virgil; Tibbs, McClure (7), St. Claire (8), McGaffigan (9) and Fitzgerald. W—Palmer, 6-8. L—Tibbs, 4-6. Sv—Garber (11). HR—Atl, Thomas (6).

New York 000 000 004—4 7 1
Houston 000 121 001—5 11 1
Gooden, Orosco (6), Sisk (8), McDowell (9) and Carter; Scott, Smith (9) and Ashby. W—Smith, 2-4. L—McDowell, 7-3. HRs—N.Y., Dykstra (5), Strawberry (14). Hou, Walling (6), Reynolds (4).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	57	33	.633	—
New York	52	40	.565	6
Cleveland	48	40	.545	8
Baltimore	48	42	.533	9
Toronto	49	44	.527	9½
Detroit	46	44	.511	11
Milwaukee	41	47	.466	15
West Division				
California	49	41	.544	—
Texas	47	44	.516	2½
Chicago	41	48	.461	7½
Kansas City	41	50	.451	8½
Seattle	41	52	.441	9½
Minnesota	38	53	.418	11½
Oakland	36	56	.391	14

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	60	27	.690	—
Montreal	48	39	.552	12
Philadelphia	42	46	.477	18½
Chicago	38	49	.437	22
St. Louis	38	51	.427	23
Pittsburgh	37	51	.420	23½
West Division				
Houston	49	42	.538	—
San Francisco	49	42	.538	—
San Diego	46	45	.505	3
Cincinnati	43	44	.494	4
Atlanta	43	48	.473	6
Los Angeles	41	50	.451	8

Basketball

World Championships

(At Madrid)
BRONZE MEDAL
Yugoslavia 117, Brazil 91

Other Scores
Spain 87, Italy 69
Israel 97, Canada 84
Cuba 85, Argentina 81

Cycling

Tour de France

MEN'S SIXTEENTH STAGE
(Nimes - Gap)
(153 Miles/247 Kilometers)

1. Jean-Francois Bernard, France, 7 hours, 39 minutes, 54 seconds.
2. Josef Lieckens, Belgium, at 3 minutes, 2 seconds behind.
3. Dominique Garde, France, at same time.
4. Philippe Leleu, France, at s.t.
5. Jean-Claude Bagot, France, at s.t.
6. Peter Winnen, the Netherlands, at s.t.
7. Dominique Gaigne, France, at s.t.
8. Charly Berard, France, at s.t.
9. Ronan Pensec, France, at s.t.
10. Bernard Vallet, France, at s.t.

MEN'S SEVENTEENTH STAGE
(Gap - Serre Chevalier)
(118 Miles/190 Kilometers)

1. Eduardo Chozas, Spain, 5 hours, 52 minutes, 52 seconds.
2. Urs Zimmermann, Switzerland, at 6:26 minutes behind the leader.
3. Greg Lemond, U.S., at same time
4. Samuel Cabrera, Colombia, at 6:35
5. Pedro Delgado, Spain, at 7:22
6. Anselmo Fuerte, Spain, at 8:52
7. Andrew Hampsten, U.S., at 8:54
8. Claude Criquielion, Belgium, at 9:33
9. Yvon Madiot, France, at 9:26
10. Charles Mottet, France, at 9:39

MEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Greg Lemond, U.S., 81 hours, 24 minutes, 12 seconds.
2. Urs Zimmermann, Switzerland, 2:24 minutes behind the leader.
3. Bernard Hinault, France, at 2:47
4. Robert Millar, Britain, at 6:19
5. Pedro Delgado, Spain, at 8:08
6. Andrew Hampsten, U.S., at 10:20
7. Ronan Pensec, France, at 15:04
8. Claude Crique-Lion, Belgium, at 15:33
9. Niki Ruttiman, Switzerland, at 16:29
10. Steven Rooks, Holland, at 17:11

WOMEN'S EIGHTH STAGE
(Veynes - Gap)
(18 Miles/29 Kilometers)

1. Jeannie Longo, France, 38 minutes, 4 seconds.
2. Inga Thompson, U.S., at 4 seconds behind.
3. Valerie Simonnet, France, at 36 secs. behind.
4. Maria Canins, Italy, at 49 secs.
5. Virginie Lafargue, France, at 49 secs.
6. Sandra Schumacher, West Germany, at 1 minute, 7 seconds behind.
7. Micke Havic, the Netherlands, at 1:18 behind.
8. Paula Westher, Sweden, at 1:28.
9. Carol Rogers-Dunning, U.S., at 2:16.
10. Debbie Stephon, U.S., at 2:21.

WOMEN'S NINTH STAGE
(Guillestre - Col de Granon)
(42.2 Miles/68.5 Kilometers)

1. Maria Canins, Italy, 2 hours, 48 minutes, 1 second.
2. Jeannie Longo, France, at 5 minutes, 48 seconds behind.
3. Liz Hepple, Australia, at 8:17 behind.
4. Inga Thompson, U.S., at 9:39.
5. Sandra Schumacher, West Germany, at 11:47.
6. Nadine Piers, Belgium, at 12:32.
7. Elisabeth Westman, Sweden, at 13:41.
8. Imelda Chiappa, Italy, at 13:44.
9. Cecile Odin, France, at 13:56.
10. Pascale Ronucci, France, at 14:01.

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Maria Canins, Italy, 18 hours, 9 minutes, 36 seconds.
2. Jeannie Longo, France, at 11 minutes, 22 seconds behind.
3. Inga Thompson, U.S., at 12:17 behind.
4. Sandra Schumacher, West Germany, at 23:25.
5. Valerie Simonnet, France, at 23:25.
6. Liz Hepple, Australia, at 23:49.
7. Virginie Lafargue, France, at 25:21.
8. Carol Rogers-Dunning, U.S., at 27:43.
9. Dany Bonnoront, France, at 27:49.
10. Dominique Damiani, France, at 28:49.

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Ottawa	2	2	0	92	93	4
Toronto	2	2	0	72	81	4
Hamilton	1	3	0	71	75	2
Montreal	0	2	0	35	40	0
WESTERN DIVISION						
Edmonton	4	0	0	130	91	8
Brit Clmb	2	1	0	67	70	4
Calgary	2	2	0	88	85	4
Saskatchwn	2	2	0	68	115	4
Winnipeg	1	2	0	84	56	2

Friday's Result
Calgary 23, Hamilton 21

Goodwill Games

(In Moscow)

GYMNASTICS
Women's Individual Events

Uneven bars: Yelena Shushunova, Soviet Union, 19.950 points.

Vault: Yelena Shushunova, Soviet Union, 19.962.

Balance beam: Vera Kolesnikova, Soviet Union, 19.800.

Floor exercises: Yelena Shushunova, Soviet Union, 19.875.

BOXING
Finals

106 pounds (48 kilograms): Nchan Munchian, Soviet Union. 112 pounds: Arthur Johnson, U.S. 119 pounds: Alexander Artemyev, Soviet Union. 125 pounds: Mikhail Kazaryan, Soviet Union. 132 pounds: Orzubek Nazarov, Soviet Union. 139 pounds: Igor Ruzhnikov, Soviet Union. 147 pounds: Alexander Ostrovsky, Soviet Union. 156 pounds: Israel Akopkokhian, Soviet Union. 165 pounds: Ruslan Taramov, Soviet Union. 178 pounds: Nurmagomed Shanavazov, Soviet Union. 201 pounds: Ramzan Sebiev, Soviet Union. Over 201 pounds: Viacheslav Jakovlev, Soviet Union.

WEIGHTLIFTING
Over 242 Pounds

Overall: Yuri Zakharevich, Soviet Union, 918½ pounds.

Snatch: Yuri Zakharevich, Soviet Union, 412½ pounds.

Jerk: Yuri Zakharevich, Soviet Union, 506 pounds.

Superweight Overall: Leonid Taranenko, Soviet Union, 984.5 pounds. Snatch: Taranenko, 445.5 pounds. Jerk: Taranenko, 539 pounds.

JUDO
132 Pounds
Semifinals

Igor Zhuchkov, Soviet Union, def. Raffaele Rennella, Italy, 10-0; Mikihiro Mukai, Japan, def. Pak Kak Jon, North Korea, 10-0.

Final

Mikihiro Mukai, Japan, def. Igor Zhuchkov, Soviet Union, 1-0.

143 Pounds
Semifinals

Ali Khamkhoyev, Soviet Union, def. Mokihiro Koga, Japan, 1-0; Igor Glyvuk, Soviet Union, def. Tamas Bujko, Hungary, 10-0.

Final

Ali Khamkhoyev, Soviet Union, def. Igor Glyvuk, Soviet Union, 1-0.

156 Pounds
Semifinals

Igor Sokarin, Soviet Union, def. Kenneth Brown, Britain, 10-0; Yuri Sokolov, Soviet Union, def. Dieter Tines, West Germany, 3-0.

Open Class
Semifinals

Khabil Biktashev, Soviet Union, def. Jochim Piala, West Germany, 10-0; Andzhei Basik, Poland, def. Alexander Shurov, Soviet Union, 1-0.

Final

Khabil Biktashev, Soviet Union, def. Andzhei Basik, Poland, 10-0.

MEN'S VOLLEYBALL
Gold Medal

Soviet Union 3, United States 2

YACHTING
Men's Final Standings

470: Morgan Reeser, United States, 3.7 points; Flying Dutchman: Alexander Shaliko, Soviet Union, 0.0; Star: Mark Reynolds, U.S., 3.0; Sailboarding: Yevgeny Bogatyrev, Soviet Union, 14.7; Soling: (tie) George Shaiduko, Soviet Union, and John Kostecki, U.S., 11.7; Tornado: Yuri Konovalov, Soviet Union, 6.0.

Women's Final Standings

470: Karen Johnson, Canada, 6.0.

Sailboarding: (tie) Kathy Steele, U.S. and Joanna Buzinska, Poland, 11.7.

ROWING
Men

Four with coxswain: Soviet Union (Ivan Vysotsky, Stefan Kuchinskas, Vladimir Romanishin, Igor Zolov, Mikhail Sosov) 6 minutes, 04.83 seconds. Pair without coxswain: Soviet Union (Yuri Pimenov, Nikolai Pimenov) 6:35.07. Lightweight single sculls: Vladimir Mityushev, Soviet Union, 7:19.30. Singles sculls: Vasiliy Yakusha, Soviet Union, 7:05.63. Eights: United States (Jonathan Kissick, Chris Penny, John Terwilliger, Dave Krmpotich, Tom Kiefer, Edward Ives, Kevin Still, Andy Sudduth, Jonathan Fish), 5:36.98.

Women

Four with coxswain: Soviet Union (Sarmite Stone, Inga Kryuchkina, Laima Daneikaite, Nadezhda Sugako, Galina Rudo), 6 minutes 52.47 seconds; Pairs without coxswain: Soviet Union (Marina Pegova, Galina Stepanova) 7:25.76. Lightweight Singles Sculls: Angela Herron, U.S., 7:53.05. Singles Sculls: Antonina Dumcheva, Soviet Union, 7:33.33. Coxless Fours: Soviet Union (Irina Klyshevskaya, Stella Melnichuk, Marina Zhikova, Svetlana Mazii) 6:25.60. Eights: Soviet Union (Marina Suprun, Sariya Zakirova, Yelena Pukhayeva, Marina Znak, Irina Teterina, Lidiya Averyanova, Vida Tsesyunaite, Yelena Tereshina, Valentina Khokhlova) 6:18.61.

FINAL MEDALS TABLE

	G	S	B	Total
Soviet Union	118	80	43	241
United States	42	49	51	142
Bulgaria	4	7	20	31
East Germany	7	11	10	28
Romania	6	6	6	18
Poland	2	3	6	11
Czechoslovakia	0	9	1	10
China	0	4	5	9
Hungary	0	1	5	6
Mongolia	0	1	5	6
North Korea	0	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	5	5
Canada	2	0	2	4
Japan	1	0	3	4
France	0	2	2	4
Australia	1	0	2	3
Venezuela	0	1	2	3
Great Britain	1	0	1	2
Portugal	1	0	1	2
Turkey	0	1	1	2
West Germany	0	1	1	2
Brazil	0	0	2	2
Ethiopia	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	1	0	0	1
Finland	0	1	0	1
Nigeria	0	1	0	1
Peru	0	1	0	1
Colombia	0	0	1	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	1	1
Kenya	0	0	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

Tennis

DAVIS CUP
EUROPEAN GROUP A
Quarterfinals

Sweden 5, Italy 0

Joakim Nystrom and Mats Wilander, Sweden, def. Paolo Cane and Claudio Panatta, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; Stefan Edberg, Sweden, def. Paolo Cane, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0; Wilander, def. Panatta, 6-4, 6-3.

Austria 3, Romania 2

Florin Segarceanu and Andrei Dirzu, Austria, def. Thomas Muster and Alexander Antonitsch, 6-4, 9-7, 3-6; Segarceanu, Romania, def. Antonitsch, 4-6, 16-14, 6-8, 6-1, 7-5.

Semifinals

France 5, Bulgaria 0

Henri Leconte and Guy Forget, France, def. Kasimir Lazarov and Julian Stamatov, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; Leconte def. Stamatov, 6-3, 6-3; Forget def. Lazarov, 7-5, 6-4.

Australia 4, Britain 1

Pat Cash and John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Jeremy Bates and Colin Dowdeswell, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4; Cash def. Andrew Castle, 8-6, 6-4; Bates, Britain, def. Paul McNamee, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

EUROPEAN GROUP B
Quarterfinals

Czechoslovakia 5, Yugoslavia 0

Miloslav Mecir and Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, def. Slobodan Zivojinovic and Igor Flego, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Milan Srejber def. Zivojinovic, 8-10, 6-2, 15-13; Mecir def. Flego, 6-2, 7-5.

AMERICAN ZONE
Semifinals

Argentina 3, Peru 1

Pablo Arraya, Peru, def. Martin Jaite, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2; Eduardo Bengoechea and Christian Miniussi, Argentina, def. Jaime Yzaga and Carlos Di Laura, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 6-4.

United States 3, Mexico 1

Francisco Maciel, Mexico, def. Tim Mayotte, 2-6, 13-11, 6-4, 6-4; Brad Gilbert, U.S., def. Leonardo Lavalle, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Robert Seguso and Ken Flach, U.S., def. Jorge Lozano and Fernando Perez Pascal, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Chile 5, Brazil 0

Pedro Rebolledo, Chile, def. Luiz Mattar, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Gerardo Vacarezza def. Nelson Aerts, 6-1, 7-5.

EASTERN ZONE
Semifinals

South Korea 3, Thailand 0

Yu Jin-sun and Song Dong-wook, South Korea, def. Sombat Uamongkol and Tanakorn Srichaphan, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Japan 4, China 1

Tsuyoshi Fukui, Japan, def. Ma Kexin, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Eiji Takeuchi, Japan, def. Liu Shuhua, 7-5, 12-10

WOMEN'S FEDERATION CUP
(At Prague)
Qualifying Round

Poland 3, Mexico 0; Poland to meet Yugoslavia or Norway in first round.

Indonesia 3, Chile 0; Indonesia to meet Spain in first round.

South Korea 3, Luxembourg 0; South Korea to meet Egypt in first round.

Belgium 3, Finland 0; Belgium to meet West Germany in first round.

Other Qualifiers
(Winners qualify for first round)

Uruguay 2, Philippines 1
Belgium 3, Finland 0
Malta 3, Taiwan 0
China 3, Israel 0
Romania 2, Ireland 1
Egypt def. Senegal, default

Golf

British Open

Final scores and money winnings in the 115th British Open Golf Championship, which ended Sunday on the 6,957-yard, par-70 Ailsa Course at Turnberry, Scotland:

Greg Norman, $105,000	74-63-74-69—280
Gordon J. Brand, 75,000	71-68-75-71—285
Ian Woosnam, 52,500	70-74-70-72—286
Bernhard Langer, 52,500	72-70-76-68—286
Nick Faldo, 37,500	71-70-76-70—287
Gary Koch, 33,000	73-72-72-71—288
Seve Ballesteros, 33,000	76-75-73-64—288
Fuzzy Zoeller, 26,000	75-73-72-69—289
Brian Marchbank, 26,000	78-70-72-69—289
Tommy Nakajima, 26,000	74-67-71-77—289
David Graham, 21,000	75-73-70-72—290
Jose-Maria Canizares, 21,000	76-68-73-73—290
Christy O'Connor, Jr., 21,000	75-71-75-69—290
Andy Bean, 17,250	74-73-73-71—291
Curtis Strange, 17,250	79-69-74-69—291
Anders Forsbrand, 13,500	71-73-77-71—292
Jose-Maria Olazabal, 13,500	78-69-72-73—292
Raymond Floyd, 13,500	78-67-73-74—292
Manuel Pinero, 10,875	78-71-70-74—293
Bob Charles, 10,875	76-72-73-72—293
Robert Lee, 7,533	71-75-75-73—294
Philip Parkin, 7,533	78-70-72-74—294
Vaughan Somers, 7,533	73-77-72-72—294
Ben Crenshaw, 7,533	77-69-75-73—294
Derrick Cooper, 7,533	72-79-72-71—294
Ronan Rafferty, 7,533	75-74-75-70—294
Danny Edwards, 7,533	77-73-70-74—294
Vicente Fernandez, 7,533	78-70-71-75—294
Sam Torrance, 7,533	78-69-71-76—294
Ian Stanley, 5,700	72-74-78-71—295
John Mahaffey, 5,700	75-73-75-72—295
Masahiro Kuramoto, 5,700	77-73-73-72—295
D.A. Weibring, 5,700	75-70-76-74—295
Sandy Lyle, 5,700	78-73-70-74—295
Mark James, 4,753	75-73-73-75—296
Payne Stewart, 4,753	76-69-75-76—296
Gary Player, 4,753	75-72-73-76—296
Ron Commans, 4,753	72-77-73-74—296
Roger Chapman, 4,753	74-71-78-73—296
Andrew Brooks, 4,753	72-73-77-74—296
Tom Watson, 4,753	77-71-77-71—296
Gregory Turner, 4,753	73-71-75-77—296
Ho Ming Chung, 4,200	77-74-69-77—297
Roger Maltbie, 4,200	78-71-76-72—297
Mark O'Meara, 4,200	80-69-74-74—297
Larry Mize, 3,712	79-69-75-75—298
Jeff Hawkes, 3,712	78-73-72-75—298
Michael Clayton, 3,712	76-74-75-73—298
Mac O'Grady, 3,712	76-75-77-70—298
Jack Nicklaus, 3,712	78-73-76-71—298
Tony Charnley, 3,712	77-73-76-72—298
Fred Couples, 3,712	78-73-75-72—298
Hsi Chuen Lu, 3,712	80-69-73-76—298
Bob Tway, 3,712	74-71-76-77—298
Tommy Armour, 3,712	76-70-75-77—298
Carl Mason, 3,325	76-73-73-78—300
Sam Randolph, 3,325	72-76-77-75—300
Graham Marsh, 3,325	79-71-75-75—300
Frank Nobilo, 2,887	76-75-71-79—301
Tom Lamore, 2,887	76-71-77-77—301
Mark McNulty, 2,887	80-71-79-71—301
Malcolm Mackenzie, 2,887	79-70-77-75—301
Lee Trevino, 2,887	80-71-75-75—301
Eamonn Darcy, 2,887	76-75-75-75—301
Martin Gray, 2,475	75-76-76-75—302
James Heggarty, 2,475	75-72-80-75—302
Andrew Chandler, 2,475	78-72-78-74—302
Donnie Hammond, 2,475	74-71-79-78—302
Scott Simpson, 2,475	78-71-75-78—302
Ossie Moore, 1,425	76-74-79-74—303
Peter Fowler, 1,425	80-71-77-75—303
David Jones, 600	75-76-79-75—305
Ross Drummond, 600	76-74-77-78—305
Tommy Horton, 600	77-73-82-74—306
Gary Weir, 600	78-69-80-80—307
Kristen Moe, 600	76-74-82-82—314
Hubert Green	77-73-81-WD

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON—Activated Bruce Hurst, pitcher. Put Steve Crawford, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Calvin Schiraldi, pitcher, from Pawtucket of the International League.

CALIFORNIA—Purchased the contract of Vern Ruhle, pitcher, from Edmonton, Pacific Coast League. Optioned Mike Cook, pitcher, to Edmonton.

OAKLAND—Released Rick Langford, pitcher. Activated Joaquin Andujar, pitcher.

National League

CINCINNATI—Put Chris Welsh, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list. Activated Mario Soto, pitcher.

Reuters

HOMECOMING — Martina Navratilova was mobbed by reporters and bystanders Saturday as she arrived in Prague for the Federation Cup tennis tournament. It was her first visit to Czechoslovakia since she defected to the United States in 1975 and she was quickly surrounded at the airport, with some people holding children aloft for a glimpse of her. She exchanged hugs with family members, who greeted her with flowers, and said it felt "terrific" to be back.

SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S. Wins World Basketball Title

MADRID (Reuters) — The United States won the World Basketball Championship here on Sunday, defeating the Soviet Union, the defending champion, 87-85. The Americans led at halftime, 48-38.

The United States, runners up in the 1982 championships, last won the world title in 1954 in Brazil.

Witherspoon Halts Bruno, Keeps Title

WEMBLEY, England (Combined Dispatches) — Tim Witherspoon punched Frank Bruno into submission in the 11th round early Sunday morning and retained the World Boxing Association heavyweight title.

Four overhand rights to the head put Bruno down. The Venezuelan referee counted to three, then noticed that a towel had been thrown into the ring by Bruno's corner.

A crowd of 40,000 had turned out to see whether a Briton could win a heavyweight crown for the first time this century. Afterward, fans threw chairs and tried to fight their way into the ring toward Witherspoon and his entourage. Police arrested 25. (UPI, Reuters)

Soviet Dominates Goodwill Games

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union, which dominated the inaugural Goodwill Games, ended the competition with a flourish Sunday, winning 13 gold medals and finishing more than 244 medals overall, 144 more than the United States.

Sunday, the Soviet Union won nine of 11 head-to-head races against the United States in rowing, took all three medals in super heavyweight weightlifting and one of the two golds in judo. That, along with six silvers, gave the Soviets Union a total of 118 golds to 42 for the United States.

Drug Use by Bias Teammates Alleged

BALTIMORE (Combined Dispatches) — Investigators into the death of Len Bias, the University of Maryland basketball star, have been told that nearly half of the team's 13 players used drugs repeatedly last season, the prosecutor directing the inquiry was quoted as saying.

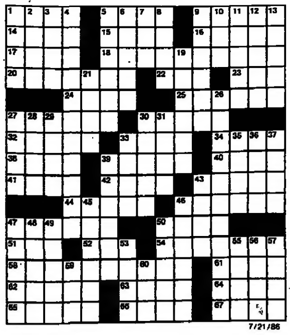
The Baltimore Sun quoted the prosecutor, Arthur Marshall Jr., as saying that the drugs used "as a consistent matter" were cocaine, marijuana, barbiturates and amphetamines. Officials said Friday that a grand jury would investigate whether the coach, Charles Driesell, obstructed justice after Bias's cocaine-induced death June 19 by instructing players to throw away evidence. (AP, UPI)

For the Record

The Soviet Union will send 40 boxers, cyclists and figure skaters to the U.S. Olympic Festival at Houston this month, Marat Gramov, head of the Soviet Sports Committee, said Saturday. (AP)

A defecting Czechoslovak hockey player, Frantisek Musil, 21, arrived Friday night in Minnesota, where he is to play for the North Stars of the National Hockey League as a defenseman next season. (AP)

Pierre Quinon of France, the Olympic pole vault champion, has withdrawn from next month's European Championships because of ligament damage to his right ankle. (AFP)


7/21/86

ACROSS

1 Take a —— at (try)
5 Exude
9 To one's liking
14 Humdinger
15 Soprano Ponselle
16 Came up
17 Soldier's outfit
18 Unfair
20 Jutted
22 Linseed ——
23 "—— I was old!": Coleridge
24 Desirable street
25 Maker of archery gear
27 Vegetable accompanying a stick
30 Denizen of the veld
32 —— it (walks)
33 Emerged, as into view
34 Went like a house afire
38 Deep blue
39 —— 'em (was a bit)
40 Puckish one
41 Eatery of a sort
42 Honeybee genus
43 Rhea or Hyperion
44 Murphy of the movies
46 PBS's "—— Street"
47 Overlooked
50 Former Iranian title
51 —— loss for words
52 Bug-caused ailment
54 Alabama Staters
58 Photography fanatic
61 Poet Pound
62 Of sound
63 Philippine archipelago
64 Thailand's former name
65 Theatrical
66 "What a piece of work is ——!": Hamlet
67 "—— of These Days": Sophie Tucker theme

DOWN

1 Lump in yarn
2 Do a jaob on the piano
3 "... nothing can need ——": George Herbert
4 Queasy feeling
5 Seton or Hemingway
6 Morose, at times
7 Moral ending
8 Tortilla treat
9 Bluejacket
10 Part of a circle
11 Cooler
12 Rhone tributary
13 Prevent
19 Teased
21 Burmese neighbor
26 Petulance
27 N'Djamena's country
28 Top-drawer
29 Churn up
30 Hot dog!
31 Times before holidays
33 Pueblo builder
35 Flat Arab bread
36 Final, for one
37 Unit of force
39 Walk like a duck
43 Scurry
45 With finesse
46 TV miniseries; 1980
47 Spars
48 "Some Like ——," 1959 film
49 Ski resort amenity
50 Don of the Dolphins
53 She-bear, to Brutus
55 Pinza of "South Pacific"
56 Mine vehicle
57 Identical
59 —— end (remnant)
60 Cadge

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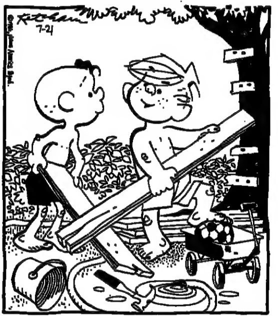
DENNIS THE MENACE



"SOMETIMES THE BEST WAY TO HAVE FUN IS NOT TO EVEN TRY."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

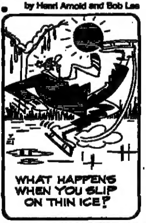
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYTUN

HELEW

LEEMOT

NOBBOA


WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU SLIP ON THIN ICE?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOUR ○○○○○○ GETS "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's | Jumbles: CHIME MOOSE DEBATE SURTAX
Answer: What a politician's life often is— A BED OF "RUSES"

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Algarve	32	90	21	70	fr
Amsterdam	19	66	8	46	o
Athens	32	90	22	72	fr
Barcelona	26	79	17	63	fr
Belgrade	21	70	18	64	o
Berlin	20	68	14	57	o
Brussels	20	68	7	45	cl
Bucharest	31	88	16	61	fr
Budapest	19	66	16	61	r
Copenhagen	17	63	8	46	o
Costa Del Sol	29	84	19	66	fr
Dublin	18	64	12	54	o
Edinburgh	18	64	11	52	cl
Florence	27	81	19	66	o
Frankfurt	23	73	7	45	fr
Geneva	22	72	13	55	fr
Helsinki	22	72	10	50	cl
Istanbul	31	88	20	68	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	19	66	cl
Lisbon	33	91	19	66	fr
London	19	66	14	57	o
Madrid	32	90	12	54	fr
Milan	26	79	18	64	fr
Moscow	27	81	13	55	fr
Munich	18	64	10	50	fr
Nice	28	82	20	68	fr
Oslo	19	66	11	52	o
Paris	25	77	13	55	fr
Prague	16	61	10	50	o
Reykjavik	10	50	9	48	sh
Rome	26	79	16	61	cl
Stockholm	22	72	9	48	cl
Strasbourg	24	75	9	48	fr
Venice	26	79	18	64	o
Vienna	16	61	12	54	r
Warsaw	20	68	15	59	o
Zurich	18	64	12	54	o

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	31	88	12	54	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	—
Damascus	39	102	19	66	fr
Jerusalem	29	84	18	64	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	11	52	5	41	fr
Sydney	16	61	9	48	sh

ASIA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Bangkok	33	91	24	75	o
Beijing	30	86	23	73	o
Hong Kong	29	84	25	77	o
Manila	34	93	23	73	st
New Delhi	34	93	25	77	fr
Seoul	28	82	22	72	cl
Shanghai	33	91	26	79	cl
Singapore	33	91	26	79	cl
Taipei	34	93	25	77	st
Tokyo	23	73	19	66	sh

AFRICA

Algiers	32	90	14	57	fr
Cairo	34	93	22	72	fr
Cape Town	19	66	6	43	cl
Casablanca	30	86	19	66	fr
Harare	22	72	7	45	fr
Lagos	27	81	23	73	cl
Nairobi	26	79	6	43	fr
Tunis	30	86	18	64	fr

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	—
Caracas	27	81	20	68	fr
Lima	18	64	14	57	o
Mexico City	25	77	12	54	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—

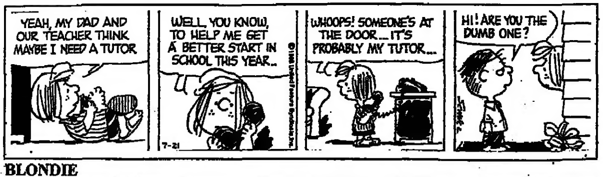
NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	20	68	15	59	r
Atlanta	38	100	25	77	fr
Boston	24	75	18	64	cl
Chicago	27	81	19	66	fr
Denver	27	81	14	57	sh
Detroit	29	84	22	72	pc
Honolulu	31	88	21	70	pc
Houston	36	97	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	32	90	17	63	fr
Miami	34	93	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	27	81	16	61	fr
Montreal	29	84	20	68	pc
Nassau	33	91	24	75	fr
New York	30	86	21	70	cl
San Francisco	26	79	13	55	fr
Seattle	27	81	14	57	fr
Toronto	30	86	20	68	r
Washington	34	93	21	70	pc

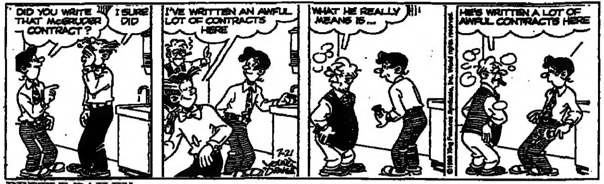
cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 21—11 (70—52). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 20—12 (68—54). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 34—12 (93—54). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 30—22 (86—72). PARIS: Changing. Temp. 24—13 (75—55). ROME: Fair. Temp. 27—15 (81—59). TEL AVIV: N.A. ZURICH: Cloudy Temp. 19—10 (66—50). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—25 (90—77). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 25—19 (77—66). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). TOKYO: Mist. Temp. 33—23 (91—73).

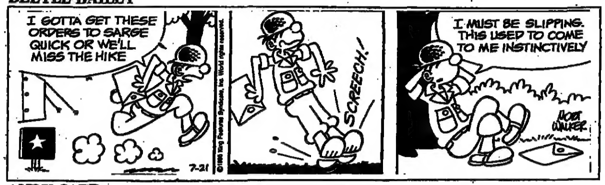
PEANUTS


YEAH, MY DAD AND OUR TEACHER THINK MAYBE I NEED A TUTOR
WELL, YOU KNOW, TO HELP ME GET A BETTER START IN SCHOOL THIS YEAR..
WHOOPS! SOMEONE'S AT THE DOOR... IT'S PROBABLY MY TUTOR....
HI! ARE YOU THE DUMB ONE?
7-21

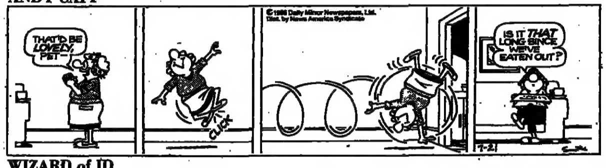
BLONDIE


DID YOU WRITE THAT McGRUDER CONTRACT?
I SURE DID
I'VE WRITTEN AN AWFUL LOT OF CONTRACTS HERE
WHAT HE REALLY MEANS IS...
HE'S WRITTEN A LOT OF AWFUL CONTRACTS HERE
7-21

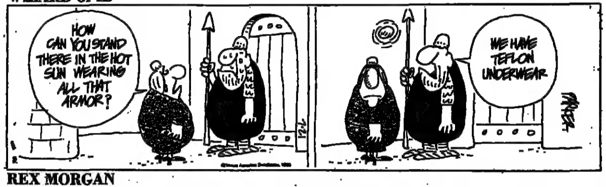
BEETLE BAILEY


I GOTTA GET THESE ORDERS TO SARGE QUICK OR WE'LL MISS THE HIKE
SCREECH!
I MUST BE SLIPPING. THIS USED TO COME TO ME INSTINCTIVELY
MORT WALKER
7-21

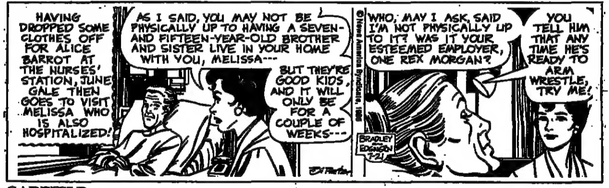
ANDY CAPP


THAT'D BE LOVELY, PET
CLICK
IS IT THAT LONG SINCE WE'VE EATEN OUT?
7-21

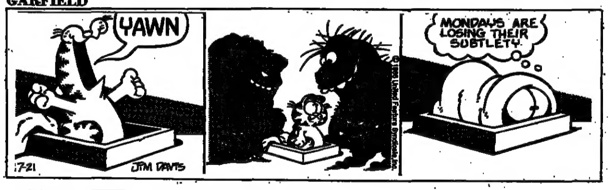
WIZARD of ID


HOW CAN YOU STAND THERE IN THE HOT SUN WEARING ALL THAT ARMOR?
WE HAVE TEFLON UNDERWEAR
7-21
PARKER

REX MORGAN


HAVING DROPPED SOME CLOTHES OFF FOR ALICE BARROT AT THE NURSES' STATION, JUNE GALE THEN GOES TO VISIT MELISSA WHO IS ALSO HOSPITALIZED!
AS I SAID, YOU MAY NOT BE PHYSICALLY UP TO HAVING A SEVEN- AND FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BROTHER AND SISTER LIVE IN YOUR HOME WITH YOU, MELISSA---
BUT THEY'RE GOOD KIDS AND IT WILL ONLY BE FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS---
WHO, MAY I ASK, SAID I'M NOT PHYSICALLY UP TO IT? WAS IT YOUR ESTEEMED EMPLOYER, ONE REX MORGAN?
YOU TELL HIM THAT ANY TIME HE'S READY TO ARM WRESTLE, TRY ME!
7-21

GARFIELD


YAWN
MONDAYS ARE LOSING THEIR SUBTLETY
7-21
JIM DAVIS

BOOKS

BLOOD LIBELS

By Clive Sinclair. 191 pages. $14.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by David Remnick

PHILIP ROTH spends much of his time in England these days. And after reading "Blood Libels," one wonders if he has any secret literary kin in London, for Clive Sinclair's new novel, a weird and hysterical fantasy of Jewish life in Britain and Israel, derives much of its wildness from the early Roth.

That's not to say that Sinclair is a pale copy. Even if he writes in his older American "brother's" shadow at times, he has created a brilliant, often terrifying work.

Sinclair — who is not the British computer mogul but the author of a critical study of Isaac Bashevis Singer and his brother, Israel Joshua Singer, and the literary editor of Jewish Chronicle — brings to life, in a very few pages, the astonishing character of Jacob Silkstone.

Jacob has all the obsessions and confusions of the young Portnoy. His family is kosher, and when he discovers that the German servant Helga is furtively feeding the Silkstones pork, Jacob exchanges silence for a hilarious sexual encounter in the bathroom.

The Silkstones attend a synagogue where the presiding figure is one "Rabbi Nathan [who] made Jeremiah the Prophet seem a forgiving sort. No one was spared his righteousness." He is an awful gasbag who flogs the congregation with booming, self-righteous sermons and whips young Jacob into shape for his bar mitzvah.

The big day arrives, May 21, 1961, and Jacob sails through his Torah portion with ease. Dancing follows and much eating of the ritual foodstuffs. In general, a fine time, reminiscent of the wedding in "Goodbye Columbus."

During the party, however, Jacob slips off to the loo only to find the inebriated Rabbi Nathan trying to rape Helga in a stall. He is enraged at this awful scene of spiritual fraud. A dozen years later, Jacob writes a somewhat counter-Talmudic text, "Rabbi Nathan's Folly." Oy, the outrage of it! See if the following scene isn't reminiscent of the Zuckermans' chagrin at the publication of another ho text in Roth's "Zuckerman Unbound".

"My parents were not amused.

"'Are you satisfied?' asked my mo pointing to an empty bottle of Valium, be which was cast the offending manuscript, li suicide note. 'Why don't you write somet nice about the Jews,' she said, 'instead of d like this?'

"'There are plenty of others to do th said. 'Besides, you are confusing fact fiction. I write stories.'

"'So tell a story,' said my father, 'and d make a laughing-stock of Rabbi Nathan.'

"'Our son is well-named,' said my mo 'his words are like silk, but his heart is a s He'll publish it, if he can. May his arm off.'"

This is pretty much where the Portnoy dux, or Zuckerman Rebounds, episodes The remaining 150 pages grow stranger stranger, a dark study in Jewish fears and f

For reasons that are too elaborate to ex here, Jacob's early novel and his obs personality, in general, are the seeming c of awful events. In addition to the bl texture of fantasy here, Sinclair's novel also be read with interest for its political its dramatic screed against Ariel Sharon, the militaristic right-wing of Israeli politi

At one point Sinclair's fictional Sharo some army men burst into an apartment w Jacob is having seder dinner with his lover, Hannah, her husband and chi With a gun in his hand, Sharon says:

"You make me sick, you Jews who a prepared to pay the price for freedom. W you think the terrorists will go away if w nice things to them? I had the bastards mercy — I was just waiting for the word into West Beirut and exterminate the lot. never came. Instead I had to tell my 'Stop. We must let the murderers of our dren go.' Because a few of my fellow cit got cold feet."

Sinclair's sympathies, I think, are wi cuckolded husband who has become an member of Peace Now.

"Blood Libels," which begins with th pained charm of the early Roth, ends with more darkness than "The Prague Orgy," fires of an English Jew's paranoia are fu fantastic murders, the ghosts of martyre aboard El Al airliners and the fear that Is national attitude has crossed the line vigilance to brutality. All this makes for a of unusual ambition, both as politics fantasy.

Where "Blood Libels" does seem t short is in its brevity. This book carri reader from Jacob's childhood to his ago London to his education in Israel, an number of possibilities which fulminate Sinclair's imagination begin, trail off and never heard from again. Sinclair means swift, but sometimes he seems too muc Even some of the writing seems haphazar reliant on speeches and a bit dashed off.

Despite those faults, "Blood Libels" is a stunning piece of work and Clive Sincla novelist, a decidedly Jewish novelist, w bound to astonish his readers.

David Remnick is a staff writer for The ington Post.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	P	O	T	S	■	E	R	A	T	■	C	O	A	T
C	O	B	I	A	■	R	E	N	E	■	O	N	L	Y
A	R	I	E	L	■	R	A	T	A	■	S	T	O	P
M	E	T	R	O	P	O	L	I	S	■	M	A	N	E
■	■	■	■	M	A	L	I	■	E	L	O	P	E	D
P	I	S	C	E	S	■	S	T	R	O	P	■	■	■
I	O	T	A	■	T	A	T	A	■	C	O	S	T	S
C	O	O	L	C	A	T	■	T	R	O	L	L	O	P
K	O	A	L	A	■	A	R	E	A	■	I	O	N	A
■	■	■	I	R	A	T	E	■	D	U	S	T	E	R
G	R	A	P	E	S	■	P	R	I	M	■	■	■	■
L	I	D	O	■	H	E	L	I	O	P	O	L	I	S
E	V	I	L	■	R	A	I	N	■	I	R	E	N	E
S	E	M	I	■	A	V	E	S	■	R	A	N	G	E
S	T	E	S	■	M	E	D	E	■	E	N	T	E	R

7/19/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most valuable qualities for any bridge player is alertness, especially in defense. The diagramed deal showed South in five clubs doubled after East-West had bid to four hearts, a contract that would have succeeded.

One might think that North-South should play for a 10-trick contract in spades with eight trumps rather than an 11-trick contract in clubs with seven trumps.

However, four spades doubled would have failed by one trick, and South did a trick better in clubs, for the same score, with a little help from the defense.

The lead of the diamond eight was won with the king in dummy, and South dropped the nine, a move that turned out to be crucial. He then drew trumps and ducked a spade to East, who shifted to hearts. South ruffed the second round and another spade lead put East on play in this position:

NORTH
♠ K 10
♥ —
♦ A 6
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♥ A J 7 4
♦ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ A
♥ —
♦ Q 10 5
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ —
♦ J 7 3
♣ 9

East impulsively led the diamond five, and South was able to play his carefully preserved three-spot. He won with the six in the dummy and ruffed out the spade ace for down one.

If East had been ale would have collected Playing the spade ace w have been safe, and so w the diamond ten. It just ne a little thought.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 10 9 7 5 2
♥ 6 3
♦ A K 6 2
♣ 3

WEST
♠ 6
♥ A J 9 8 7 4 2
♦ 8
♣ 10 8 7 6

EAST
♠ A
♥ K
♦ Q
♣

SOUTH
♠ 8 3
♥ 10
♦ J 9 7 3
♣ A K Q J 9 4

Both sides were vulnerable. bidding:

North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	4 ♥	5 ♣
Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass		

West led the diamond eight.

Texas Bar Brawl Puts 4 Mets in Jail

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Four New York Mets players were arrested early Saturday after an altercation with two off-duty police officers outside a Houston bar, the police said. Two of the players, Ron Darling and Tim Teufel, were charged with aggravated assault on a police officer, a felony.

Darling, who had been the losing pitcher Friday night against the Houston Astros, and Teufel, the Mets' second baseman, were to appear in court on Sunday for arraignment.

Pitchers Bob Ojeda and Rick Aguilera also were involved in the altercation, according to the police, and face misdemeanor charges of hindering an arrest. Ojeda and Aguilera were to be arraigned Friday.

Two Mets executives went to Houston city jail on Saturday morning to help the players post bond. Darling and Teufel each were released on $2,000 bond, and Ojeda and Aguilera on $800 bond.

According to the police, the players were arrested at about 2 A.M. outside Cooter's Executive Games and Burgers, a night spot in southwest Houston.

Police said the officers involved, R.G. Gresham and D.L. Bristley, were working in approved part-time jobs in which they were permitted to wear their uniforms.

According to Lieutenant C.J. Lofland of the Houston police, Teufel caused a loud disturbance inside the bar around closing time. Lofland said that Teufel, who had joined the team earlier in the day after his wife gave birth to their first child in Greenwich, Connecticut, was escorted toward the exit and became abusive.

Lofland said that when Teufel tried to leave the bar with a drink, which is illegal in Texas, the officers attempted to detain him and then put him under arrest for his disorderly manner. Teufel began to throw punches at the officers, according to Lofland, and Darling also began to punch the officers and was arrested.

Ojeda and Aguilera were arrested when they tried to assist the first two players, according to the police.

Astros Rally Past Mets; Plot Thickens in NL West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — The New York Mets scored four runs in the top of the ninth Saturday night, but Craig Reynolds homered with two out in the bottom of the inning to give the Houston Astros a 5-4 victory.

That put the Astros into a first-place tie with the San Francisco Giants in the National League West, and a very hot division race began shaping up as the Cincinnati Reds pulled to within four games of the lead by winning their fifth straight.

Reynolds's fourth homer of the season came off Roger McDowell, who had not given up a home run in 72 innings.

"I was trying to get an extra-base hit, then a single would win the ball game," Reynolds said. "I'm glad I decided to go ahead and hit the ball where it was pitched."

The Mets still lead the NL East by 12 games over Montreal.

Houston's Mike Scott took a two-hitter and a 4-0 lead into the ninth, but Len Dykstra opened the inning with his fifth homer.

One out later, Keith Hernandez singled and Gary Carter followed with a run-scoring double. Scott was replaced by Dave Smith, whose first pitch was hit for a game-tying two-run homer by Darryl Strawberry. Smith wound up the winner when Reynolds homered.

Reds 5, Phillies 2: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker's two-run homer in the third inning gave the Reds a 4-0 lead over Philadelphia, and they went on to their 13th victory in 16 games.

Cubs 11, Giants 6: In Chicago, Gary Matthews and Shawon Dunston hit three-run homers, Dave Martinez hit his first in the majors and Ryne Sandberg added a fourth homer for the Cubs. With San Francisco leading, 5-1, Matthews homered in the third, bringing the Cubs to within a run. Chicago took the lead when Dunston and Martinez homered on consecutive pitches in the fifth. Sandberg hit his in the eighth.

SATURDAY BASEBALL

Braves 7, Expos 2: In Montreal, Andres Thomas hit a three-run homer and Ted Simmons had four hits and scored two runs as Atlanta snapped a six-game losing streak.

Cardinals 2, Dodgers 1: In St. Louis, Andy Van Slyke homered in the bottom of the seventh to break a 1-1 tie. Bob Forsch allowed six hits over 7⅓ innings.

Pirates 4, Padres 3: In Pittsburgh, Tony Pena's single with two out in the ninth tied the score and Jim Morrison followed with a game-winning single as Pittsburgh answered a three-run rally by San Diego that inning.

Red Sox 9, Mariners 4: In the American League, in Seattle, Dwight Evans drove in three runs, Roger Clemens won his 16th game and Boston broke a three-game losing streak.

Indians 6, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Tony Bernazard led off the game with a home run and Mel Hall hit a two-run single during a five-run third for Cleveland that helped Phil Niekro get his 307th victory in the majors. He tied Mickey Welch for 14th on the all-time victory list.

A's 3, Brewers 2: In Oakland, Carney Lansford hit a two-run triple to center field with two out in the eighth inning off Mark Clear. Milwaukee's center fielder, Robin Yount, tried to make a diving catch, but the ball got by him.

Angels 9, Blue Jays 3: In Anaheim, California, Ruppert Jones hit two homers and drove in four runs and John Candelaria pitched 5⅓ innings for his third straight victory since coming off the disabled list.

White Sox 8, Yankees 3: I York, Joel Skinner and Greg er homered and Wayne To drove in two runs with three s for Chicago.

Orioles 1, Twins 0: In Balti Rick Dempsey hit a second-i home run while Mike Fla and Don Aase held Minnes six hits.

Tigers 5, Rangers 3: In De Kirk Gibson hit a three-run h in the 12th inning to beat T The Rangers had taken a 3- in the top of the 12th on Slaught's home run. (UP

Tigers' Morris Pitches 3d Shutout of His Hot July

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Jack Morris, who has been almost unhittable in July, continued his streak Friday night, pitching a two-hitter for his third consecutive shutout as the Detroit Tigers beat the Texas Rangers, 5-0.

Morris moved into a tie with California's Mike Witt for the American League lead in complete games with nine and matched Milwaukee's Juan Nieves with his third shutout. The only hits he allowed were doubles by Scott Fletcher in the first inning and Don Slaught in the second.

Morris has pitched 31 consecutive scoreless innings and allowed one earned run in his last 41 innings. He beat Minnesota, 7-0, on July 9 and followed that with a 5-0 triumph over Kansas City on July 13. On Friday, he became the first Tiger to pitch three straight shutouts since Mickey Lolich in 1967.

The major-league record is 58 consecutive scoreless innings, set by Don Drysdale in 1968.

"But when Drysdale starts thinking about it, then you'll know I'm getting close," he said.

FRIDAY BASEBALL

The Detroit manager, Sparky Anderson, said of Morris's performance: "How are you going to defend against a 93-mph (150-kph) fastball?"

Morris struck out 11 and retired 18 straight batters between the second and eighth innings.

Kirk Gibson went 4-for-4 and drove in a run for Detroit. Darnell Coles homered.

Yankees 8, White Sox 4: In New York, Mike Pagliarulo went 3-for-3, with a three-run homer and a run-scoring single, and Don Mattingly homered and drove in two runs against Chicago. Joe Niekro, who was activated from the 15-day disabled list on Thursday, pitched five innings for the victory.

Twins 7, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Kirby Puckett and Gary Gaetti homered to open the game for Minnesota; and Scott McGregor, the losing pitcher, was lifted without retiring a batter. Puckett and Kent Hrbek also homered later.

Indians 3, Royal [illegible] City, Missouri, Brett [illegible] Cleveland's winning run on shortstop Buddy Biancalana's 10th-inning throwing error.

Mariners 10, Red Sox 4: In Seattle, Danny Tartabull hit a three-run homer and Alvin Davis scored three runs against Boston.

Blue Jays 2, Angels 0: In Anaheim, California, right-hander Jim Clancy allowed only two hits for 8⅓ innings, won his fourth consecutive decision for Toronto and became the top winner in team history with his 98th victory. He passed Dave Stieb's 97. Clancy is one of three Blue Jays remaining from the 1976 expansion-team.

A's 6, Brewers 1: In Oakland, Joaquin Andujar pitched a three-hit shutout against Milwaukee for 5⅓ innings on his return from a six-week injury layoff.

Astros 3, Mets 0: In the National League, at Houston, Bob Knepper pitched a three-hitter as the Mets were shut out for the first time since Sept. 11, 1985. Knepper and Ron Darling, the New York pitcher, had allowed only three base runners each until the seventh inning. [illegible]hen the Astros ended a scoreless [illegible]e on Alan Ashby's two-run single.

Expos 5, Braves 4: In Mon Hubie Brooks had three hi drove in three runs against A in a game interrupted two ho rain.

Cubs 2, Giants 1: In Chi Scott Sanderson limited San cisco to one hit, Jeffrey Leo fourth-inning double, throug en innings and Lee Smith p two perfect innings in relief. Moreland singled home both r for Chicago in the first inning.

Pirates 12, Padres 7: In burgh, U.L. Washington bases-loaded triple during run fifth inning and Rick ended a seven-game losing st defeating San Diego.

Reds 6, Phillies 5: In Cin Dave Parker drove in fou with a single and a thr homer. Tom Browning pitch shutout innings against Ph phia.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 3: Louis, Franklin Stubbs an Matuszek hit two-out home ing a three-run first inning Angeles. Fernando V the winner.

مكتبة الأهرام